The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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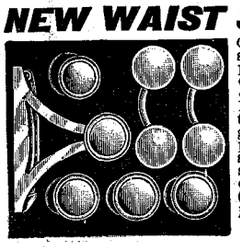

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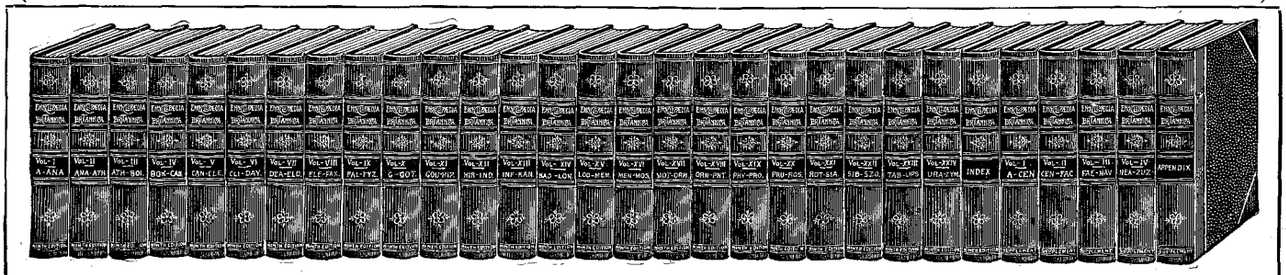

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$50,000 MORE NEEDED FOR A HOSPITAL SHIP.

Patriotic citizens of Massachusetts have already contributed $50,000 for the equipment of the hospital ship *Bay State*, $5,000 having been received since last Friday. Day and night gangs are working on the vessel. The sum of $50,000 more is needed to finish the work.

DESTITUTE REFUGEES.

Thousands of destitute Cuban refugees are coming to the American lines for food and protection. Women and children, hungry and half naked, are coming from their hiding places in the mountains and appealing to the Red Cross Society for succor. The supply of food is not nearly equal to the demand.

RED CROSS NURSES IN CUBAN HOSPITALS.

At Siboney the Red Cross nurses found a hospital which had been deserted by the Spaniards and was being used by the Cubans for their wounded and sick. The building has six rooms and had been left in haste and very dirty. The Red Cross Sisters are not simply trained nurses in the knowledge of medicine and surgery, but they are also proficient in the art of housekeeping and cooking. They took this place in hand, cleaned the floors room by room, cleaned the beds, and put up cots with fresh bedding. The patients were made as clean as everything else and put into clean clothes and into the clean beds. Then properly-cooked food was given them. Before the sun had set the Red Cross nurses had transformed the Cuban hospital from the abode of dirt and discouragement to the habitation of cleanliness and hope—cheerful and comfortable. It was a revelation to the Cuban surgeons and an incentive to the sick men, who had probably never been as clean in their lives. A Cuban doctor said:

"The Red Cross is not only doing a great work for our sick and wounded, but it will help our men at the front to know if anything happens to them they will get good care. This will make them fight all the better."

HELP THE WORK ALONG.

The United States Government relies to a large extent for relief funds upon the generous Americans who contribute to the Red Cross Society and the Central Cuban Relief Committee appointed by President McKinley. It is for these organizations that we now appeal to our readers for contributions. Money should be sent to Funk & Wagnalls Company by individuals or small local societies, and will be immediately turned over to the general fund for quick use where most urgently needed. All contributions of at least $1.00 through Funk & Wagnalls Company will receive the beautiful large souvenir picture "The Accolade" to keep as tangible proof of their generous patriotism.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

ANNIHILATION OF CERVERA'S SQUADRON.

TWO months after the destruction of Spain's squadron at Manila, Admiral Cervera's fleet was annihilated at Santiago de Cuba. The total American loss in the latter engagement was one man killed and two men wounded. Not a ship of the United States navy was seriously injured. Acting Rear-Admiral Sampson's first account of the victory off Santiago was as follows:

"PLAYA, *via* HAITI.

"SECRETARY OF NAVY:

"3:15 P.M., Siboney, July 3.—The fleet under my command offers the nation as a Fourth of July present the destruction of the whole of Cervera's fleet. No one escaped. It attempted to escape at 9:30 A.M., and at 2 P.M., the last, the *Cristobal Colon*, had run ashore 60 miles west of Santiago and has let down her colors, the *Infanta Maria Teresa*, *Oquendo*, and *Vizcaya* were forced ashore, burned and blown up within 20 miles of Santiago, the *Furor* and *Pluton* were destroyed within four miles of the port. Loss one killed and two wounded. Enemy's loss probably several hundred from gun-fire, explosions, and drowning. About 1,300 prisoners, including Admiral Cervera. The man killed was George H. Ellis, chief yeoman of the *Brooklyn*. SAMPSON."

A supplemental report from Commodore Watson to the Navy Department said:

"At 9:30 P.M. the Spanish squadron, seven in all, including one gunboat, came out of Santiago in column and were totally destroyed within an hour, except the *Cristobal Colon*, which was chased forty-five miles to westward by the commander-in-chief, *Brooklyn*, *Oregon*, and *Texas*, surrendering to the *Brooklyn*, but was beached to prevent sinking.

"None of our officers or men were injured except on board the *Brooklyn*. Chief Yeoman Ellis was killed and one man wounded. Admiral Cervera, all commanding officers, excepting of the *Oquendo*, about seventy other officers, and sixteen hundred men are prisoners. About 350 killed or drowned and 160 wounded, the latter being cared for on the *Solace* and the *Olivette*.

"Have just arrived off Santiago on the *Marblehead* to take charge while the commander-in-chief is looking out for *Cristobal Colon*."

Admiral Cervera's report to Captain-General Blanco read:

"*To the General-in-Chief, Havana:*

"In compliance with your orders, I went out yesterday from Santiago de Cuba with all the squadron, and after an unequaled combat against forces more than triple mine, had all my squadron destroyed by fire, *Teresa*, *Oquendo*, and *Vizcaya* beached and the *Colon* fleeing. I accordingly informed the Americans, and went ashore and gave myself up. The torpedo-boat destroyers foundered. I do not know how many people were lost, but will surely reach 600 dead, and many wounded. Altho not in such great numbers, the living are prisoners of the Americans.

"The conduct of the crew rose to a height that won most enthusiastic plaudits of the enemy. The commander of the *Vizcaya* surrendered his vessel. His crew are very grateful for the noble generosity with which they are treated. Among the dead is Villamil, and I believe Lasaga, and among the wounded Concas and Eulate. We have lost all and are necessarily depressed.

"CERVERA."

Admiral Cervera's squadron was popularly known as the Cape Verde fleet, having left the Cape Verde Islands upon Portugal's proclamation of neutrality, April 29. It comprised the best fighting ships of Spain's navy, and until its destination on this side of the Atlantic became known, plans for the conduct of hostilities on the part of the United States were in a state of uncertainty. The fleet was first sighted off Martinique, Dutch West Indies, then at Curaçoa, off the coast of Venezuela, and at length definitely located in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba by Commodore Winfield S. Schley, of the "Flying Squadron." Acting under orders to seek and destroy the Spanish fleet, Acting Rear-Admiral Wm. T. Sampson assembled a large fleet to command the entrance to the harbor, gave Naval Constructor Hobson permission to sink the *Merrimac* in order to block the harbor, bombarded coast fortifications, and cooperated in the transfer and landing of troops for the siege of the city of Santiago. Constant vigil off the harbor was maintained, so that when Admiral Cervera, acting under orders, took chances of escape while Admiral Sampson was engaged in operations at Aguadores, he was quickly discovered and promptly attacked.

Admiral Cervera's fleet at Santiago consisted of four armored cruisers, the *Vizcaya*, *Oquendo*, *Cristobal Colon*, and *Maria Teresa* (flagship), and two torpedo-boat destroyers, the *Pluton* and *Furor*. They were all modern ships. The cruisers had 12-inch steel armor, speed of 20.2 knots, and a total armament of 160 guns (two 11-inch Hontoria breech-loaders on each ship), and about 30 torpedo tubes. They carried a complement of 1,952 officers and men. The torpedo-boat destroyers were of English build, the latest type of steel construction with armament of six guns—the heaviest being 14-pounders, quick-fire—and two torpedo tubes each. The two destroyers carried 140 officers and men.

These ships, on leaving the harbor at full speed, were engaged by five United States battle-ships, the *Texas*, *Oregon*, *Iowa*, and *Indiana*, the armored cruiser *Brooklyn* (Commodore Schley's flagship), and the converted steel pleasure-yacht *Corsair*, renamed the *Gloucester*. The speed of the *Texas* is 17 knots, the *Oregon's* 15, the *Iowa's* 16, the *Indiana's* 15.54, the *Brooklyn's* 20. The total armament of the five ships is 198 guns (including eight 13-inch and six 12-inch guns), and 27 torpedo tubes. *The World* almanac's figures give them a complement of 2,236 officers and men. The *Gloucester* carried six-pounder guns and was in command of Lieut.-Commander Richard Wainwright, formerly the executive officer of the battle-ship *Maine*. Admiral Sampson's flagship, the *New York*, in response to a message by despatch-boat, arrived on the scene of action near the close of the battle and fired several shots; it can not fairly be reckoned in the above comparative esti-

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mate of the opposing fleets. Commodore Schley was in virtual command during the engagement which resulted in the destruction of the Spanish fleet, while the newspaper accounts indicate that it was essentially a pursuit by individual ships. The *Oregon* succeeded in getting in shots on every one of the enemy's ships, and passed the rest of the fleet to join the *Brooklyn* in the finish.

From the graphic account of the battle sent to the New York *Journal* and New York *Sun* by a correspondent on board the battle-ship *Texas*, which lay directly in front of the harbor, and was said to have first signalled, "The enemy is trying to escape," we quote at some length:

"Hardly was the leading Spanish ship clear of the shadows of old Morro before boom went one of her big guns—and the battle had begun. That first shell went wild. . . . . .

"The Spaniards turned to the westward, and we kept boring in on them. They fired incessantly, and kept their engines going under forced draft, evidently intending to outrun us and escape. The *Brooklyn*, just as good at the running game as they were, turned her course nearly parallel with theirs, though drawing into closer quarters a little all the while. . . . . .

"We were in close enough now, so we turned west with our adversary. Our speed was not equal to hers, but what we lacked in speed we made up with shells. We could see that our shots were getting home, but the enemy replied with much spirit and some accuracy.

"Captain Philip was on the bridge up to this time, but it soon became the part of discretion to retire, so he ordered the bridge contingent to the conning tower passage, taking control of the ship from the tower itself.

"There is a good angel presiding over Captain Philip. Hardly had he left the bridge when a big shell from one of the fleeing Spaniards ripped right through the pilot-house. It certainly would have killed the man at the wheel and possibly every officer on the bridge had not the captain given his conning tower order just as he did. . . . . .

"For half an hour the enemy's shells whistled all about the *Texas*. One more got home. This one bored a hole through the ash-hoist amidships and exploded inside the smokestack, doing some merely incidental damage and injuring nobody.

"Our own guns, however, were enough to kill delicate men. Their din was so dreadful that orders had to be shouted right into the ears of our messengers. Then the smoke would come up in such density that we couldn't see each other.

"On two occasions the 12-inch turret guns were swung athwart ship and turned loose. The concussion then shook the immense vessel as if she had been a toy boat. The sensation was much as if we had been struck with a big projectile. Everything movable was splintered. All the men near the guns were thrown on their faces. Seaman Schram was knocked through a hatchway into the forward handling room, breaking his leg.

"But the enemy must have suffered more than we did from the shots, for we held a deadly range, and the guns were being served as guns never were served before.

"The *Oregon* had come whirling past and gone on to help Schley and the *Brooklyn* dispose of the leading Spanish ships. The *Iowa*, too, had turned westward, and was continually thundering. We were all in the mess up to our elbows.

"She's on fire!

"That was the word we passed from ear to ear, shrieking it in our joy, for masses of smoke were pouring from our particular antagonist, and in a pause of the firing we heard our men cheer and shout their glee. Our big shells had got through her armor, and we felt that our part of that fight was nearly won.

"Soon we saw that our smoking and battered adversary was done for and was making at all speed for the beach. So we let her go and began firing at the cruiser steaming behind her—the fourth in the Spanish line. . . . The *Brooklyn* and *Oregon*, after a few parting shots, also abandoned all effort to help us smash this particular cruiser, and devoted all their steam and guns to the two foremost vessels, which we took to be the *Oquendo* and the *Cristobal Colon*. . . . . .

"Gun for gun, shot for shot, the four big American vessels and the four finest ships in Spain's navy kept up the fight. By 10:30 o'clock—one hour from the time Lieutenant Bristol saw that cloud of smoke—the two cruisers, which were last to leave the harbor, were smoking ruins, going on the beach to keep from sinking.

"Up went a white flag on the one nearest us, and 'Cease firing!' was Captain Philip's immediate order. A moment later both Spanish cruisers were beached, and bright flashes of flame coming through the smoke which enveloped them told of the destructive force of boiler or magazine explosions.

"We could see the ships' boats crowded to their gunwales pulling for the shore. The *Iowa*, which had received some pretty hard knocks in the fight, remained to see that these two ships were really done for, while the *Brooklyn*, *Texas*, and *Oregon* pushed on to end or capture the other two, which were racing for life along the coast to the westward, well in shore.

"At 10:50 o'clock Admiral Cervera's flagship, the *Oquendo*, suddenly turned for the shore, the *Oregon* and *Brooklyn* pounding her abeam, while we were blazing away astern.

"On went the *Brooklyn* and *Oregon* after the *Cristobal Colon*, which really looked as if she were going to get away, as she was making great speed. We were left to give the *Oquendo* the *coup de grace*.

"It didn't take us long. The Spanish admiral's ship was already burning, and at 11:05 down came the yellow and red flag at her stern, and we swung in abeam.

"Then, in a moment, there was a mighty explosion on the *Oquendo*, and our boys set up a cheer.

"'Don't cheer, boys!' shouted Captain Philip. 'Those poor devils are dying!'

"So we left her to her fate to go plugging on after the *Colon*, which, in her desperation, was plowing through the water at a pace that put the *Brooklyn* to her best efforts. The *Oregon* was making wonderful speed for a battle-ship, and we just settled down to make the effort of our lives. Never since our trial trip have we done so well.

"We all feared that the *Cristobal Colon* would leave us all except the *Brooklyn*, and Commodore Schley's ship was not supposed to be a fair fighting match for the big Spanish cruiser. We couldn't afford to have it said that even one of the Spanish ships got away, so these moments of the chase were thrilling ones.

"Straight into the west we headed, blazing and banging as we went, in the greatest marine race of modern times. The *Brooklyn* headed out toward a point, in the endeavor to cut off the Spaniard there, while the *Oregon* held to a middle course, not much over a mile from the cruiser, and we hammered away from the *Colon's* wake.

"The desperate don hugged the shore, firing now and again at us and giving the *Brooklyn* and *Oregon* her best fire. We held up astonishingly well under our forced draft, and no one need ever sneer at the speed of the old *Texas* again.

"But, run as she might, the Spaniard had no chance. The *Brooklyn* gradually forged ahead of her and got between her and the place where she would have to make her swing to round that point. For over two hours she had led us a lively chase, but her time had come. The *Oregon* held her abeam and the *Texas* astern. There was no way of escape.

"At 1:15 in the afternoon the gallant *Colon* gave it up and turned her bow for the beach. At 1:20 down came her flag, tho not one of our ships was then within a mile of her, but we all closed in, *Brooklyn*, *Oregon*, and *Texas* together, stopping our engines a few hundred yards away.

"Commodore Schley boarded the enemy and the surrender was to him. Just then the *New York*, with Admiral Sampson aboard, was seen coming up, accompanied by the *Vixen*.

"'We have won a great victory! Details will be communicated.'

"Such was the signal Schley set for his admiral, and the victory certainly was Schley's.

"Then, in that little cove under the high hills of the Cuban coast, we Americans celebrated our Fourth of July on the 3d of the month. The celebration may have been a little premature, according to the almanac, but it was as hearty as any joyousness ever indulged in. Our ships cheered one another, the captains exchanged loud compliments through their megaphones, and the *Oregon* turned out her band to send the music of 'The Star-Spangled Banner' over the lines of Spaniards drawn up to be surrendered.

"Commodore Schley, coming alongside the *Texas* in his gig after his visit to the surrendered *Colon*, called out cheerily to Captain Philip:

"'It was a nice fight, Jack, wasn't it?'

"Three roaring cheers and a resounding 'tiger' went up from the *Texas* veterans as a greeting to their old commander. Then

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Captain Philip called all hands to the quarter deck, and, with bared head, offered thanks to God for the victory—an almost bloodless victory on our side.

"'I want to make public acknowledgment here that I believe in God, the Father Almighty,' said the Captain, reverently. 'I want all you officers and men to lift your hats, and from your hearts offer silent thanks to the Almighty.'

"Every hat went off, and there was a moment or two of silence and then the overstrained nerves were relieved again by three mighty cheers for the heroic captain.

"Then up steamed the *Resolute* to take off the *Colon's* prisoners. There were 530 of these prisoners, and eight men were missing.

"We had hoped to save the *Colon* as a Fourth of July offering to the American people and the American navy. Beached bow on with a sandy shore and her stern afloat, she did not seem greatly damaged by shots. One 13-inch shell and one 8-inch had hit her full and fair, but the damage was not sufficient to cause her to sink.

"The Spaniards balked us, however. After they had found themselves safe, they had opened every sea-valve and every port, throwing the valves overboard and smashing the deadlights. They had even thrown away the breech-plugs of their guns."

The New York *Herald* described the *Gloucester's* exploit thus:

"Lieut.-Commander Richard Wainwright, in command of the *Gloucester*, paid no attention to the guns of Morro. He was second in command of the *Maine* when she was blown up in Havana harbor, and he was the last to leave the wreck, after having toiled over her day after day, recovering the mangled bodies of the American sailors. His remembrance of the *Maine* was too vivid to allow him to wait.

"When the two destroyers emerged from the channel leading to the harbor, Lieutenant Wainwright opened fire upon them alone with his six-pounders.

"Both the destroyers and the *Vizcaya* opened on the plucky little yacht. In spite of all she could do, the destroyers passed her and left her astern.

"Lieutenant Wainwright soon got another chance, however. When the destroyers encountered the deadly rain of missiles from the battle-ships beyond, their commanders quickly came to the conclusion that discretion was the better part of valor, and turned back, in the hope of saving themselves in the harbor.

"They reckoned without the *Gloucester*. She was waiting for them and renewed the engagement as soon as they came within range of her small guns. They replied as before, and the *Gloucester*, as before, sustained their fire without flinching.

"This duel betweeen two of Spain's most dreaded craft on one side and the converted American yacht on the other was the most thrilling feature of the entire engagement. The *Gloucester* was apparently damaged by the shot poured into her by the destroyers, but, with marvelous bravery, she gave them shot for shot, doggedly determined to prevent their escape.

"The courage of her commander in the face of such tremendous odds was finally rewarded. The terrible fire of the destroyers slackened, and a cheer went up from the *Gloucester*, as it was seen that they were on fire.

"Both turned their noses to the shore and crowded on steam. They had need of haste, for one of them blew up as her crew was plunging into the surf. The other was beached and her men scrambled ashore.

"Admiral Sampson, with the flagship, returned in time to send two shots at the destroyers, but it was the *Gloucester* that cut off their retreat and defeated them in a fair fight. Both the destroyers were burned on the beach."

Captain R.D. Evans of the *Iowa*, in an interview for the Associated Press, paid this tribute to the Spanish admiral:

"For courage and dash there is no parallel in history to this action of the Spanish admiral. He came, as he knew, to absolute destruction. There was one single hope. That was that the *Cristobal Colon* would steam faster than the *Brooklyn*. The spectacle of two torpedo-boat destroyers, paper shells at best, deliberately steaming out in broad daylight in the face of the fire of a battle-ship can only be described in one way: It was Spanish, and it was ordered by Blanco. The same must be said of the entire movement.

"In contrast to this Spanish fashion was the cool, deliberate Yankee work. The American squadron was without sentiment apparently. The ships went at their Spanish opponents and literally tore them to pieces. But the moment the Spanish flag came down it must have been evident that the sentiment was among the Americans, not among the Spaniards.

"I took Admiral Cervera aboard the *Iowa* from the *Gloucester*, which had rescued him from the dead, and received him with a full admiral's guard. The crew of the *Iowa* crowded aft over the turrets, half naked and black with powder, as Cervera stepped over the side bareheaded. Over his undershirt he wore a thin suit of flannel borrowed from Lieut.-Commander Wainwright of the *Gloucester*. The crew cheered vociferously. Cervera is every inch an admiral, even if he had not any hat. He submitted to the fortunes of war with a grace that proclaimed him thoroughbred."

Comments of the Press.

The Most Valuable Lesson.—"This war has given the world a good many important lessons in relation to ships and guns, but its most valuable lesson relates to the human element in navies. Our victories at Manila and Santiago are results of the same cause that has enabled this nation, while paying the highest wages for skilled labor in manufactures, successfully to compete in the world's markets with the less intelligent labor of Europe. In the last fiscal year we won commercial victories, victories of peace, all over the old world, and they had their source in that kind of manhood which our institutions develop. Spain's armadas have been destroyed because the manhood in her ships could not compete with the type produced in this republic.

"It was the head of the column of progress against the belated and benighted rear, the advance-guard of social and economic science against hide-bound conservatism; the best fruits of nineteenth-century civilization against the sixteenth century; confidence based on conscious ability against pride, ignorance, and superstition. In the element of courage—in readiness to die for their flag—the crews of the Spanish ships have set a splendid example. But that kind of courage coupled with a determination to live and to make the enemy die, and braced with confidence in its power to carry that determination into effect, is what our navy has displayed."—*The Post, Washington.*

The Fighting Value of Battle-ships.—"In the result of this sudden and unexpected naval encounter, with its impressive sum-total of destruction, the supreme value of the heavily armed and armored battle-ship has been strikingly demonstrated. The war-ships in Cervera's squadron were of the latest and most approved construction, and one—the *Cristobal Colon*, formerly the *Giuseppe Garibaldi*—was completed scarcely two years ago. The cruisers were built with twelve inches of steel armor at the water line, and with protected decks three inches thick. They had nine inches of steel on the turrets, twelve inches around the conning towers, and eight inches surrounding the ammunition tubes and magazines. Yet this measure of apparently ample protection availed nothing against the tremendous batteries of the *Oregon* and her two sister-ships the *Indiana* and *Massachusetts* (?), and the scarcely lighter armament of the *Iowa* and the *Texas*. The rapidity with which the armored Spanish squadron was destroyed by these five vessels vindicates anew the principle so long insisted upon by our naval constructors, that war-ships of the first class must carry the largest possible guns, even at the sacrifice of some degree of speed. The governments of the world have long been wondering what the modern battle-ship was really worth. They have their answer at length in the swift and tragic destruction of Cervera's squadron."—*The Record, Philadelphia.*

American Discipline.—"At the beginning of the war it was a common thing to find the promoters of peace meetings protesting against what they called the iniquity of using the phrase '*Remember the Maine*' as a slogan by the men of our navy and the people at large. By taking up such a position these peace-at-any-price folk showed that they still cherished the delusion that there was some room for doubt as to the cause of the disaster in Havana harbor. It did not strike them that by holding to the theory of accident they were reflecting on the discipline of the American navy, and in fact were taking a leaf out of the book of the Spaniard. . . . . .

"We have had two naval engagements in the present war. At Manila bay and at Santiago bay the fleets of the enemy were annihilated. Yet in spite of the extent of the operations and the

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magnitude of the results achieved there has been an entire absence of accidents on our ships. Between these big sea fights the war-vessels have been engaged in bombarding numerous fortifications and shore batteries, in cutting cables and other work in which there was plenty of opportunity for these mishaps which are only to be prevented by the most complete discipline. But the ships have been as safe from preventable injury as from the shots of the Spanish gunners. All this is not luck. Luck doesn't run along steadily for months at a time in the way that we have experienced it. The only good fortune that is permanent is that which is deserved.

"From the highest English sources come tributes to the superiority of the armor and armament of American war-ships. But these things don't give success. It is the man behind the gun that decides things. And just as every part of that delicate and complicated piece of mechanism, a modern fighting-ship, is controlled from a central point, so the men on our vessels respond to every order with the quickness and accuracy that mark the machinery. Nobody has any excuse for professing to have any doubts as to discipline as it is known in the American navy. It is a more striking factor in our success than the accuracy of our gunners or the gallantry of their officers."—*The Sun, New York.*

Effect on Europe.—"No longer will Europe doubt the prowess of American arms on land and sea. No more shall we hear contemptuous comments about a money-loving and craven-hearted race. Henceforth the American flag will stream forth as an emblem not alone of prosperity and peace, but also of glorious achievement in war. 'Destroy or capture the enemy's fleet,' was the command to Dewey, and the work was done. 'Destroy or capture the enemy's fleet,' was the commission entrusted to Sampson, and to-day the wrecks of that fleet strew the coast of Cuba for twenty miles near Santiago bay.

"It is no wonder that, recognizing no North or South, no East or West, the whole of this vast land is filled with enthusiasm. Yesterday, one hundred and twenty-two years ago, an infant nation was born. Thirty-five years ago, through the victories at Vicksburg and on Gettysburg's decisive field, that nation, grown to manhood, saw the clouds of despair rolling away. To-day the same nation, in the pride and glory of its strength, steps into a clearer light and up to a broader and higher plane. The American people have vindicated the glory of their history in other wars and notified the world of Europe and the far East that henceforth this great power of the West must be reckoned with in all that concerns the welfare and the happiness of mankind."—*The Republican, Denver.*

Honor All Around.—"It was a soldier's battle. Every man that commanded a ship earned as much honor as the commodore. In a larger sense, the honor is fully shared by the commander of the fleet, under whose sleepless vigilance and by whose untiring energy it has been assembled and trained and instructed for just such an emergency as this, so that every man might know his duty without special orders, and by every captain, executive, navigator, engineer, and gunner who played his part in that ceaseless routine of drill and gun practise which made the fleet swift and terrible in a crisis. Captain Clark contributed to the victory by stopping every few days for gun practise on that breathless chase around the continent. But, in a still larger sense, the glory is shared by every man, civil or military, who had contributed to the building and training of our splendid navy, to Whitney and Tracy and Herbert and Long and Roosevelt and the army of bureau chiefs who made that preparation for war without which war breaks down. Congress ought to thank everybody."—*The Commercial Advertiser, New York.*

Glory Belongs to the Gunners.—"At Santiago the conditions which call for the exertion of strategical ability were almost entirely lacking. The American fleet with five huge battle-ships, and two armored cruisers, was so overwhelmingly superior to Cervera's force as to render the latter's chances in any form of encounter more than desperate, a fact well understood on board the ships which had been watching so long for a chance to pounce upon him. Moreover, the nature of his attempt to run the gantlet reduced the problem presented to the American commander to the simplest terms. All the strategy required was to permit the fleeing Spaniards to get far enough from the harbor to prevent them dodging back into the protection of its hills with their forts and batteries, and then to give chase and pour in upon them the united fire of our infinitely heavier armament. Indeed, it would have been almost a miracle had any of the Spaniards escaped, under the circumstances; and the fact that the damage to our own ships was almost nothing can hardly be attributed to any other superiority than that of gunnery, which made the enemy's fighting time so short. It was not an occasion for the display of great qualities of leadership, and such glory as attaches to shaking the rat as it rushed from the trap belongs to the gunners and crews of our fleet, rather than to any of their officers, tho the daring activity of the little *Gloucester* under Commander Wainwright should not be forgotten."—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

Spanish Valor.—"As the gray-bearded admiral, hopelessly defeated, wounded in the arm, and a prisoner of war, came up the gangway Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright met him, grasped his hand and said: 'I congratulate you, sir, upon having made as gallant a fight as was ever witnessed on the sea.' And then he placed his cabin at the disposal of the Spanish officers. It was an act of American courtesy to a defeated foe that we may all be proud of, and it was extended to a foeman who had shown himself capable of equal generosity. In fact, this spirit is commonly shown between brave men who do the actual fighting, and bitterness and personal resentment after the conflict is over are found in a different class of men. . . . . .

"There was only one chance for them, and that was to make a push for liberty past the American fleet that lay outside the bay. They knew the superiority of that fleet in numbers and weight, and, what was more appalling, they knew the terrible accuracy of our gunners, but there was no other course open for them, and they took their chances. They made their fight bravely. The reports show that there was no indication of any intention to surrender until their boats had to be beached in order to save the crews, and even then they stood to their guns until the flames drove them away.

"It takes a high order of courage to do that sort of thing. The boats were on fire. The flames were eating down into their centers, and shells were pouring in from the American ships. Down in the holds were not only magazines filled with ammunition, but also stores of guncotton, whose explosion might blow them into eternity. But they stayed and fired their guns as long as the heat would allow them, and then took their chances in the rolling waves and on the jagged rocks of the coast. Spain proved the valor of her men here as well as at Manila, where the *Isla de Luzon* went to the bottom with colors flying, guns firing, and men cheering. Spanish honor ought to be satisfied with the showing it has made, and not insist on a further waste of blood, and treasure, and property before it submits to the inevitable. It has not the shadow of a chance to win in this conflict. It has not a friend from whom it can expect any aid. Every day that the struggle continues its situation grows worse. It is simple madness for Spain to go on in this course, and it is to be hoped that her rulers will realize it."—*The Sentinel, Indianapolis.*

"The whole affair is a kind of overturning of preconceived plans for the distribution of honors that is particularly pleasing to sturdy Americanism. The process which arbitrarily advanced Sampson is essentially foreign and un-American. It is the process which is vulgarly called a political pull and which takes no account of the merit, rank, and services of the men who suffer by it.

"Commodore Schley has worthily won his honors. The quickness of mind with which he headed off the *Cristobal Colon* was the same quality which enabled him to rescue Greely after a previous relief expedition had failed. If Dewey is to be made admiral for the first great American naval victory of the war, Commodore Schley has bravely won the right to the rank of vice-admiral. Farragut and Porter, our last admiral and vice-admiral, could not have done better than Dewey and Schley have done."—*The Inquirer, Philadelphia.*

"On the Spanish vessels the men were kept to their work by threats of death and were filled with liquor to inspire them with false courage and desperate energy for the time. Everything went 'hit and miss.' Spanish inefficiency showed itself at every point. The lack of cordial feeling between officers and men operated to make the latter sulky slaves instead of willing helpers. If Spain ever learns the true lesson of this fight, which she probably never will, she will experience a rude awakening to some of the most unpleasant truths that ever confronted a misguided nation."—*The Star, Washington.*

"This ought to settle Spain. She has but one more squadron, that under Camara now in the neighborhood of the Suez canal, and it is not as strong as Cervera's was. It can do nothing against Dewey or any other force it is likely to encounter. Spain's position is so hopeless as to almost excite pity, and it would be a relief to all the world if she should decide to give up the struggle at once. The United States does not want to be compelled to fight an adversary that is already crushed."—*The Tribune, Sioux City, Iowa.*

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HAWAII BECOMES PART OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY a vote of 42 to 21, the United States Senate, on July 6, adopted the joint resolution annexing the Hawaiian Islands, which passed the House of Representatives June 15. The act of annexation was completed when the President signed the resolution on July 7. In view of the fact that the Senate has for years been the chief fighting-ground on the question of annexation, the final vote is considered politically significant. Six Democrats and one Populist voted with thirty-five Republicans in favor of the resolution; three Republicans and one Populist voted with seventeen Democrats against it; there were twelve pairs announced, and two failed to vote. The resolution therefore received two thirds of the votes cast, altho not two thirds of the whole number of Senators necessary to ratify a treaty.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

"*Joint Resolution to provide for annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.*

"Whereas, The Government of the republic of Hawaii, having in due form signified its consent, in the manner provided by its constitution, to cede absolutely and without reserve to the United States of America all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies, and also to cede and transfer to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, government or crown lands, public buildings or edifices, ports, harbors, military equipment, and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining; therefore,

"*Resolved*, etc., That said cession is accepted, ratified, and confirmed, and that the said Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies be and they are hereby annexed as a part of the territory of the United States and are subject to the sovereign dominion thereof, and that all and singular the property and rights hereinbefore mentioned are vested in the United States of America.

"The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands, but the Congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition, provided that all revenue from or proceeds of the same, except as regards such part thereof as may be used or occupied for the civil, military, or naval purposes of the United States, or may be assigned for the use of the local Government, shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other public purposes.

"Until Congress shall provide for the government of such islands, all the civil, judicial, and military powers exercised by the officers of the existing Government in said islands shall be vested in such person or persons, and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct; and the President shall have power to remove said officers and fill vacancies so occasioned.

"The existing treaties of the Hawaiian Islands with foreign nations shall forthwith cease and determine, being replaced by such treaties as may exist, or as may be hereafter concluded, between the United States and such foreign nations.

"The municipal legislation of the Hawaiian Islands not enacted for the fulfilment of the treaties so extinguished, and not inconsistent with this joint resolution, nor contrary to the Constitution of the United States nor to any existing treaty of the United States, shall remain in force until the Congress of the United States shall otherwise determine.

"Until legislation shall be enacted extending the United States customs laws and regulations to the Hawaiian Islands, the existing customs relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and other countries shall remain unchanged.

"The public debt of the republic of Hawaii, lawfully existing at the date of the passage of this joint resolution, including the amounts due to depositors of the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank, is hereby assumed by the Government of the United States, but the liability of the United States in this regard shall in no case exceed $4,000,000. So long, however, as the existing Government and the present commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands are continued as hereinbefore provided, said Government shall continue to pay the interest on said debt.

"There shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands, except upon such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed by the laws of the United States; and no Chinese, by reason of anything herein contained, shall be allowed to enter the United States from the Hawaiian Islands.

"The President shall appoint five commissioners, at least two of whom shall be residents of the Hawaiian Islands, who shall, as soon as reasonably practicable, recommend to Congress such legislation concerning the Hawaiian Islands as they shall deem necessary or proper.

"SEC. 2.—That the Commissioners hereinbefore provided for shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

"SEC. 3.—That the sum of $100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be immediately available, to be expended at the discretion of the President of the United States of America for the purpose of carrying this joint resolution into effect."

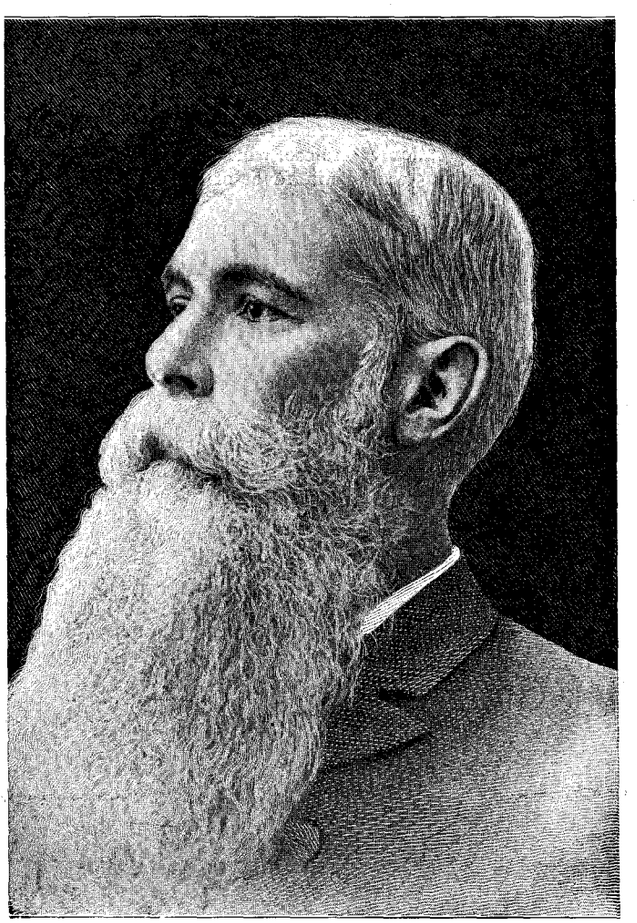
President McKinley appointed the following commissioners: Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois; Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama; Congressman Wm. R. Hitt of Illinois; Sanford B. Dole, president of the Hawaiian Republic, and Justice W. F. Frear of the supreme court of Hawaii.

We quote two views of the accomplished annexation. The first is from the New York *Press* (Rep.):

"Discretion has shown itself at least the least disgraceful part of the sort of valor displayed by the few surviving anti-annexationists. The Senate Spaniards have struck. The defense of the Pacific coast is assured. The road to Manila has been secured. The possibilities of unending entanglements with foreign governments by reason of the occupation of Honolulu as a base before the transfer of the islands was completed have been avoided. More than this, one of the most disgraceful, and certainly the most audacious, of attempts of the sugar interests of the country to pollute the stream of legislation and the sources of government has been defeated.

"How audacious it was is shown by the fact established on the Senate records that the Oxnard Beet-Sugar Company of Nebraska openly offered a bribe of fifty cents a ton to the beet-growers of the State for their support, and that the bribe was accepted. The vote of one Senator was cast against the measure. The other was not cast at all. No cause but the pressure of these enlightened constituents has ever been assigned to the delivery of these votes. The beet-sugar interest debauched the Nebraska of to-day as thoroughly as Castlereagh did the Ireland of George III.'s or Walpole the England of George II.'s time. And this was only the surface of things. What rotten depths there must have been below!

"War is the handmaid of corruption, it is sometimes said. War has been in this case the most cleansing and purifying agent that the Senate has known for years. Shafter's men stormed not only the heights of El Caney and San Juan above the old capital of Cuba, but the citadel of chicanery and fraud in the existing capital of the United States. The guns of the North Atlantic fleet rent great gaps not only in the armor-belts of cruisers of



SANFORD B. DOLE,
President of the Hawaiian Republic.

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Spain, but also in the wellnigh invulnerable sides of the pirate craft of the sugar lobby.

"In the passage of the resolutions for the annexation of Hawaii we fortify our coasts against the invasion of foreign foes, but we also fortify our national integrity against the assaults of our most dangerous domestic enemy. In the satisfaction of the moment we may temporarily pass over, tho we must never forget, the sordid stubbornness of the opposition which held this measure in doubt of accomplishment for weeks after it had been declared and accepted as a necessity of war. We can estimate the folly and wickedness of this opposition best by conceiving, if we can, a party in the Senate of fallen Spain resisting the proffered cession of the coaling ports of the Suez canal."

The second is from the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.):

"It has been shown that the Hawaiians were unjustly deprived of self-government by a handful of American conspirators in league with the American minister, Stevens, who overawed the natives by landing United States troops. The reasons for the anxiety of Pesident Dole and his accomplices to hand the islands over to this country is their keen appreciation of the fact that the natives are apt at any moment to rise and expel the usurpers, and that they would have so risen long ago but for the fear of American intervention on behalf of Dole.

"The resolution adopted by Senate and House is almost word for word the same text as is found in the treaty of annexation, which is still pending, but which could not command the necessary two-thirds vote. Congress may make laws, pursuant to the Constitution, for the government of our own nation, but it has no constitutional warrant to make any law binding on a foreign nation. International agreements or conventions are properly matters of treaty, to be initiated by the President and to become effective by the consent of two thirds of the Senate. The House of Representatives has no authority in the premises whatever, and yet, in violation of the Constitution, it has taken the initiative in the present resolution of annexation, which is to all intents and purposes a treaty. And if we can annex Hawaii by resolution, with the consent of its *de facto* Government, but in opposition to the will of its native population, so also by resolution we can annex Ireland, with or without the sanction of Great Britain or the inhabitants of Ireland. If a plebiscite were held in Hawaii the natives would quite unanimously vote against annexation. Of the entire population of 110,000, white, brown, and yellow, it is improbable that 5,000 are in favor of the surrender of the islands to the United States.

"The resolution passed by Congress proposes to annex Hawaii as a territory. There is no precedent for such a course, and in the opinion of able lawyers no warrant for it in the Constitution. Texas, it is true, was admitted to the Union by act of Congress, but it came in as a State, and Congress has the power to admit States, but no power is delegated to it to annex foreign territory. Why did not the advocates of Hawaiian annexation propose to admit Hawaii as a State, and cite Texas as a precedent? Simply because they knew that the people would be appalled at the thought of giving statehood to the mongrel population of these islands, most of them pagans and incapable of appreciating our civilization or our institutions, and yet once Hawaii is brought under the American flag the scheming for its admission as a State will begin. The sugar trust might confidently count upon it for two Senators, and experience demonstrates that the trust usually works its own sweet will with Congress. Besides, the exigencies of party might at any time constrain Congress to clothe Hawaii with statehood in order to promote party ends. For many years this has been the sole motive underlying the admission of States, and there is not the remotest probability that Hawaii would prove an exception. In 1876 the control of the electoral college turned on one vote. It is not pleasing to contemplate the possibility in the near future of Honolulu deciding the balance of power between the gold standard and free silver. . . . . .

"We regard the passage of the resolution as a great misfortune to the nation—a misfortune that may counterbalance the great victories won by Dewey and Schley."

A. F. JUDD,
Chief Justice Hawaiian Supreme Court.

SECRETARY DAY ON TRADE EXPANSION.

THOSE who look with disapproval at the European method of gaining trade in the far East by sending out fleets will watch with interest the plan of Secretary of State Day, who proposes to reach a result equally favorable for the United States by sending out a commission. For this purpose he has asked Congress to appropriate $20,000, and, in asking, explains that the United States has now reached a point of development where we must begin the hunt for outside markets. This important and interesting fact is not disputed by either free-trader or protectionist; but each seizes upon Secretary Day's statement as a vindication of his own doctrine. The Secretary of State says:

"The export trade of the United States is undergoing a transformation which promises profoundly to influence the whole economic future of the country. As is well known, the United States has reached the foremost rank among the industrial nations. For a number of years its position as the greatest producer of manufactures, as well as of raw products, has been undisputed, but, absorbed with its own internal development and satisfied for the time being with the enormous home market of 70,000,000 people, it has until recently devoted but little concerted effort to the sale of its manufactures outside of its own borders. Recently, however, the fact has become more and more apparent that the output of the United States manufacturers has developed by the remarkable inventive genius and industrial skill of our people with a rapidity which has excited attention throughout the great centers of manufacturing activity in Europe, and has reached the point of large excess above the demands of home consumption."

The Tribune, New York, finds in Secretary Day's words signal proof of the blessings of the protective tariff:

"In other words, the undeveloped resources of a new country which until recently could not manufacture goods enough to supply the home market have, under the stimulus of protection, been so worked that we are prepared not only to supply our own people, but ready to compete in the markets of the world. Few things more remarkable are recorded in industrial history than this wonderful growth of industries which not many years ago were exotics that could not even exist here without artificial aid. Henry Clay's early protection doctrine never contemplated making the United States a great manufacturing nation. His idea was to enable the people to become self-supporting in all the essentials of comfortable life and self-contained in time of war. His own work outran him. The opportunity given Americans to make a few things where without a tariff they would have found it profitable to make little or nothing, when even the modest household industries that he thought of would hardly have existed except in places not easily accessible to foreign markets, gave play to native ingenuity, and in a few years our inventors were trying experiments in new fields, and we had factories turning out a great variety of goods and striving to compete with the older foreign establishments. Thanks to the sentiment in favor of preserving our home market to our home workers, they had a fair chance to build up their business, tho not without the discouragement from time to time of such disastrous unsettling of commercial relations as that precipitated by the threat and by the reality of the Wilson tariff. Now in some lines we can both supply the home market and hopefully compete for the trade of the

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outside world. We never could have done it without protection and without the idea of the scope of protection being expanded as our industrial capabilities developed. First, it was to put us in a state of defense, then to give diverse employment, then to make us self-supporting and give Americans their own market, and now the vision held before us is the possibility of giving Americans the world's markets.

"Such is the work of protection in a country that might otherwise to-day have been almost entirely agricultural."

The free-trade journals greet Secretary Day's statement, just as triumphantly, as a Republican surrender. *The Herald*, Boston, for example, comments thus on Mr. Day's words:

"If we had printed the above two years ago, without giving the name of its author, no one would have hesitated to attribute it to some one of those writers who had been active for years in advocating tariff reform in this country. It would have been said by the Republican politicians: 'Here you are with another pernicious attack upon the protective system of the nation. You are arguing for a revenue tariff, a heresy that we are determined to put down. You are depreciating the importance of the home market, which is the corner-stone of protection, and are endeavoring to induce the people to favor seeking foreign markets, when what we want is to rely more upon the market within our own borders.' Yet the man who presents this argument now is the Secretary of State of the present Republican administration of the Government, the personal choice of President McKinley himself. It is this Secretary of State of one who was elected as a high tariff President who now tells the country in effect that the day for legislating for and relying upon home markets for the manufactures of the country has passed, and that the effort must now be to seek foreign markets for them. He is two years behind those who said the same thing before the late presidential election, but his vindication of their wisdom, if it be tardy, is none the less emphatic. . . . . .

"There is likely to be something very like a stampede in this direction now. The logic in the case implies this also. A symptom comes from one of the most positive and dogmatic high-tariff advocates of our own State. Congressman Walker, in a speech on the Hawaiian bill the present week, has declared that a triple alliance between England, Japan, and the United States for mutual commercial advantages is almost certain to come, and that such an alliance would open the ports of all these three nations to the commerce of all. A less sweeping declaration than this made but a short time ago would have subjected those advancing it to the charge of being the agents of the Cobden Club, and subsidized by British gold. When a man like Mr. Walker is converted, and when the Secretary of State joins him to the extent proved above, it is not to be supposed that they are alone in their position. It must be that many other Republicans are with them; in fact, there is reliable intelligence that they are. . . . . .

"*The Herald* has always insisted that a liberal tariff policy in the country was better in the interests of the manufacturers themselves, and it rejoices that their eyes have become opened to this fact."

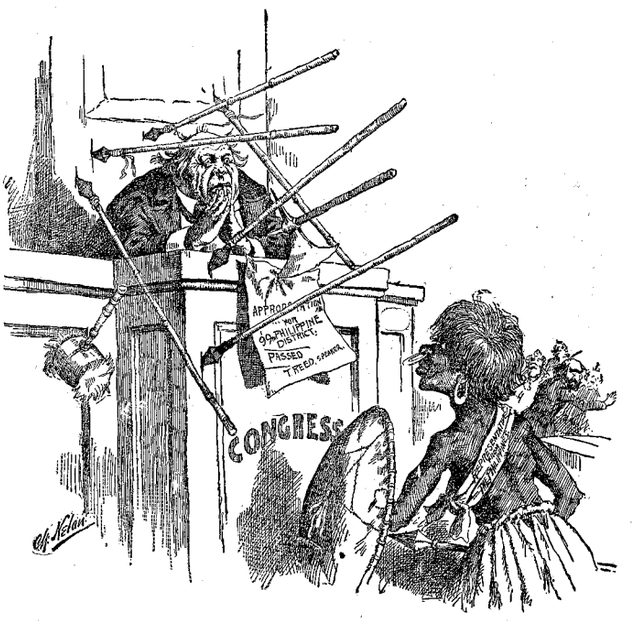
Massachusetts Adopts a Torrens Land Law.—The Torrens system of land transfer, first adopted in Illinois, has now been incorporated into the law of the State of Massachusetts. It is possible that the system will become effective in Massachusetts before it does in Illinois, for, in the Western State, litigation has prevented the operation of the law up to date. The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* recalls the fact that the system in Illinois "was made optional to counties, and Cook county, or Chicago, first accepted it by a large popular majority. But the state supreme court pronounced that feature of it invalid which gave to registers of deeds power to pass upon and accept land titles for state registration. Then the legislature amended the act to meet the judgment of the court, and now another feature of the law is questioned, and the supreme court adjourns until fall without giving an opinion on the point in dispute. So the law will remain suspended a while longer. Then no doubt the court will rule against it on the particular point involved, and when the legislature has corrected that other points will arise." *The Republican* expresses the hope that the Massachusetts act, which takes effect October 1, will fare better, saying: "If it is brought up for judicial review, let all constitutional questions involved be presented and passed upon at the same time. The leisurely and piecemeal treatment of legislative acts accorded by the Illinois court is not calculated to increase popular respect for judicial processes." The Massachusetts law provides machinery of state registration of land titles. Its advantages, which are optional, are enumerated as follows:

"[The landowners] may go before the court of registration, duly provided and have the title to his property searched and, if proved to the satisfaction of the court, accepted and registered on payment of certain fees. It then becomes, as it were, a state title, binding the land and quieting the title against all question for all time to come, subject to proof of fraud in securing registration, which may be brought within a year. The owner is thus guaranteed by the State in his registered possession against dispossession or loss from any defects in the old title which time may bring to light, and whose possible existence to-day makes no man sure of the absolute validity of his holdings.

"But it is not alone in the state insurance of titles that the enactment is to be welcomed. Once registered under this law, a piece of real estate can be marketed as readily and cheaply almost as a share of stock. People can then also borrow or lend money on real estate mortgage without being put to the expense of a new and original search of title to prove once more for the hundredth time the validity of the security. A certificate of title based on the record of the registration books is the instrument for effecting the exchange of land or supporting the mortgage loan, and it requires little time and only a moderate fee to effect a transfer in absolute security of title."

THE LADRONE ISLANDS OURS.

AN important side feature of the war was announced in the despatches of July 4, which told of the capture of the Ladrone Islands by the first United States military expedition to the Philippines. So much new territory is now in course of seizure by the United States that the capture of these twenty islands—which would have been the sensation of the day a year ago—aroused almost no comment. The cruiser *Charleston*, according to the despatches, captured Guahan on June 21 and took the garrison of six officers and fifty-four men to Manila. The only dramatic element of the capture was its comicality, for when our cruiser fired on the Spanish fortifications, the commanding officer, if we may believe the press reports, sent out a small boat to apologize for not returning the "salute," as he had no powder! After arresting the garrison, the American flag replaced the Spanish, and a small force was left to hold the islands. The Ladrone Islands, about twenty in number, are some distance east of the Philippines and have a united area of 1,254 square miles. They are said to be



TROUBLES WHICH MAY FOLLOW AN IMPERIAL POLICY.
—*The Herald, New York.*

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mountainous, well-watered and wooded, and fruitful in rice, maize, cotton, and indigo. The population was estimated at 100,000 when the islands were discovered by Magellan, in 1521; but after three hundred and fifty years of the rule from which they have just passed, the population is now estimated at less than 10,000. The inhabitants resemble the Philippine Malays. The islands are said to be of considerable commercial importance.

The Daily Journal, Biddeford, Me., takes the view that this capture commits the United States to "imperialism":

"The news of the destruction of Cervera's fleet has overshadowed in importance that of an event of greater international significance—the transfer to the American flag of a group of Spanish islands in the Pacific Ocean, with a total population of 60,000 [?]. The cruiser *Charleston* called at Guahan, the largest of the Ladrone Islands, making prisoners of the governor-general, his staff and their whole military force, and running up the stars and stripes over the ruins of Santa Cruz fort in the harbor.

"The Ladrone Islands now belong to the United States by right of conquest pure and simple. Here there are no 'insurgents,' and no controversy as to actual possession. A group of Pacific islands has been seized by the United States, and 'empire' has become fact while statesmen are discussing it as a theory."

The Evening Post, Chicago, thinks that our gain in this incident is greater than Spain's loss:

"The report that the *Charleston* paused in its course to add the Ladrone group to our prizes of war is hardly a surprise to the American public. It was known immediately after the sailing of the expedition that Captain Glass would improve his opportunity to secure control of the islands, owing to their value to us as a naval base. Their commercial importance is slight, and Spain will not deplore their loss; but as a coaling-station and port of call they can not fail to prove of considerable usefulness to a nation expecting rapid development of its Pacific commerce. Guahan (or Guam) is in the line of traffic between our Pacific ports and the Philippines, Hongkong and Japan."

THE WRECK OF THE "BOURGOGNE."

THE loss of the French liner *La Bourgogne* by collision with the British sailing ship *Cromartyshire* on Monday, July 4, off Sable Island, has aroused widespread comment. The blame for the frightful loss of life has been variously laid upon the crew, the officers, the steamship company, the French people, and the Latin races in general. The blame for the collision itself is attributed by many to the speed which liners make while going through a fog. Others see the fault in the "rules of the road" in force at sea, by which the sailing vessel holds its course, altho the steamer's powerful siren can be heard at the greater distance.

The following figures of the disaster were given out at the office of the line: On board—First-cabin passengers, 83; second-cabin, 123; steerage, 297; officers and crew, 222; total, 725. Saved—First-cabin passengers, none; second cabin, 10; steerage, 52; officers and crew, 14, of whom there were four subordinate officers; total, 166. The total loss, thus, as computed at the company's office, was 559.

The fact that 104 of the 166 saved were members of the crew has called out very severe condemnation. The second officer is said to have been the one man of the crew who did most to help the terrified and helpless passengers. He cut loose all the boats he could. According to different estimates, *La Bourgogne* was afloat from ten minutes to half an hour after the collision; and *The Times*, Philadelphia, contrasts the result with the fact that in drills on board men-of-war the crews have been wakened from sleep and the boats lowered, manned, and pushed off from the ship's side in three minutes.

The report that the crew not only failed to rescue the passengers, but actually beat them off the boats and rafts into the sea, is placed as another heavy count in the indictment against the crew. Some of the steerage passengers are said to have been equally cowardly. A fair example of the almost universal expression of feeling toward them is taken from *The Mail and Express*, New York:

"Whatever the verdict concerning the management of the steamer, both before and after the collision may be, the fact will remain that never, in all the tragedies of the deep which memory marshals before us, has so utterly shameful and cowardly a climax been enacted as that of Monday morning off Sable Island. Men transformed by terror into wild beasts; delicate women and helpless children thrown down, trampled upon, cast into the yawning sea, deliberately sacrificed in a wild scramble by a horde of cravens who cast their manhood to the winds to save their own miserable lives; knives wielded in desperate combat for places in the lifeboats; and in the end—what?

"One hundred and sixty are reported saved in a total of 725 persons on board. In this 160 the crew, as reported, is represented by 104, and the first cabin by not a soul. One weak woman, out of more than 100 who prayed for rescue, still lives to retain forever a shuddering memory of her awful experience; and not a little child in all the surviving list.

"Common manhood must bow the head and cover the face of humiliation in presence of so dastardly and pitiful a record. It is a reproach such as, fortunately, we are seldom called upon to blush for—else it would come near to stagger faith in human nature."

The Times, New York, attributes their conduct to nationality:

"It was a French steamer, and only one woman was saved. No exclamation mark is needed after that sentence, except possibly because there is no 'not' before the 'one.' People familiar with the records of tragedies at sea know what happens when French and German ships go down, and they know, too, what happens when ships on which English is spoken meet with disaster. The difference is due less to differences in courage than to differences in discipline and tradition. In the one case, everybody realizes that the women simply must be saved if there are any survivals at all; in the other, it is a fight for life, with no favors shown because of sex or age. The list of those rescued from the *Bourgogne*, in one respect at least, compares favorably with that which we had to read after the *Elbe* was wrecked. It is not a roster of the officers, and the crew is not very shamefully well represented on it. But there is only one woman to speak for French gallantry. A cynic was heard to remark yesterday: 'She must be very strong!' He was thinking of the fire in Paris, when women who were not strong enough to endure blows from canes wielded by aristocratic Frenchmen were beaten from ladders and pushed back from doors and windows, to die miserably in the flames. In all the comment which the loss of the *Bourgogne* will excite, none should overlook the fact that her officers have not come to land. That at least some of them could have done so if they had not been real men is absolutely certain."

The Commercial Advertiser, New York, sees a racial type illustrated:

"The Frenchman in time of trouble is not a man; he is simply a component in a mob. A gathering of Frenchmen always resolves itself into a mob in the moment of peril. Honor, obedience, unity of action, thought, all disappear. In '93 the French nation was a bloodthirsty mob, after Waterloo a panic-stricken mob, in the Dreyfus case a Jew-baiting mob. The officers of *La Bourgogne* simply obeyed the unspoken but inviolate traditions of their race in not shooting down the cowards who swarmed into the boats and left women and infants to sink. A Frenchman never fires on a mob. The mob is the unit of power in France, on shipboard as in the halls of legislation."

The Transcript, Boston, draws an instructive contrast:

"Contrast the story of the *Bourgogne* with the rescue of the passengers and crew of a sinking Dutch steamer by the boats of the American liner *St. Louis*, and the difference of the races comes out. There, tho the rescue was carried on at night in a heavy sea, the American and Dutch sailors vied with one another in seeing that the women and children were saved, and no men entered the rescuing boats until these more helpless beings were taken on

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board. The root of the difference is found in the different estimate that the races place upon woman. The American, the Englishman, or the Hollander is not so airily graceful in the presence of women as the French are, but he estimates them at a nobler value, and his estimation makes it the point of honor with him to give woman the first place in the boats, the sailors' '*Place aux dames.*'"

The Eagle, Brooklyn, suggests some reforms:

"It is the eagerness to end the voyage that is responsible for these losses on the ocean lane to-day. The rivalry between the various steamer lines leads them all to excess in the matter of speed, and grave chances are taken in crossing the banks of Newfoundland, where the southward moving current from the Arctic creates fog and mist and brings down bergs. Many chances are taken that passengers never hear of. It appears to be an established rule that, no matter how thick the weather, no matter how many ships may be on the track, no matter how many precious lives may be in a captain's charge, he shall never slack speed for a moment, but must drive ahead lest some other ship reach her dock before him. Is it so needful that the passengers should land at a given hour? Is it so needful, at least, that they must run the risk of never landing at all? Why not inaugurate a little temperance in this matter? It is a good time to begin it while the lesson is fresh. And as to the sailors, while it is not believed that the crew of an English or American ship would be guilty of the acts charged on the crew of *La Bourgogne* is it not time to institute a system of fire and collision drill, to be gone through at least once on every voyage? And could not the ocean lane be widened to advantage? And might not our naval constructors begin to study out some plan whereby these ships could be strengthened amidships? Compartments and bulkheads seem to avail nothing, and this is the second ship that the Transatlantic Company has lost in the same way, though the deaths were not so many in the sinking of the *Ville du Havre*. The important thing is to go slow when sailing over mines or through fogs."

The Herald, Boston, however, argues that the loss of the *Bourgogne* was one of those disasters which it is difficult, if not impossible, to prevent. We summarize *The Herald's* column editorial:

It is probable that the *Bourgogne* did not run into the *Cromartyshire*, as the captain of the latter boat states, but *vice versa*. If the *Bourgogne* had dealt the blow, she probably would be afloat to-day. Even with her side torn open by the *Cromartyshire*, a longitudinal bulkhead might have saved her; but as she was built before the days of longitudinal bulkheads, she could not be expected to have one.

The *Bourgogne* was not one of the very fast liners, so it can hardly be stated that it was a case of reckless steaming.

Speeding through a fog is really the best policy, for the steamer is thereby sooner through the dangerous obstruction. Under reduced headway it would probably be enveloped by the dangerous fog four or five times longer than if it quickly cut its way through.

The steamer's steam siren can be heard at a great distance; while the feeble fog horn of a sailing-vessel often can not be heard far enough to warn a quickly approaching steamer of danger. In this instance, the French steamer was coming down before the wind, so that the officers probably did not hear the *Cromartyshire's* signals until it was too late. It was the steamer's business to keep out of the way, but it is obviously impossible to keep out of the way of a body of whose presence you have no knowledge. One lesson of the disaster is the desirability of providing sailing-vessels with some species of mechanical fog-horn which will have a great range of sound, such as have the large steam signals on a steamship.

Another lesson from the disaster is the desirability of constructing passenger steamers with a sufficient number of water-tight compartments to keep them afloat after a side, as well as a head-on, collision.

But even with conditions as we find them, and in spite of this terrible loss of life, voyagers across the Atlantic, when the large number that annually make this trip and the relative immunity from accident are considered, are about as free from danger as any enterprise in which man can engage.

Ships that will not sink from collision are, according to *The World*, New York, a dream of the future:

"A great English ship-builder has said that ships might be built which even collision would not endanger. But this can not be so long as ships must carry freight. If any company could afford to dispense with the use of the hold for freight and cut it up into air- and water-tight cells, not even the worst collision could endanger the lives of its passengers.

"But such ships are a dream of the future. The first-class liners have abolished one species of dangerous or obnoxious freight after another, but none as yet been able to abandon freight-carrying altogether in behalf of safety to passengers. For without freight receipts no ship can afford the enormous expense of the ocean passage.

"Sooner or later this will come, with greatly increased passenger fares, of course; but until it comes it will not be possible to make ships as proof against collision as they now are against the other dangers of the sea."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

SPAIN should now make a critical examination of its honor.—*The Free Press, Detroit.*

CERVERA has abandoned his intention of bombarding New York.—*The Press, New York.*

"THE safest thing for Camara to do with his fleet is to follow Peary to the North Pole and put it on ice."—*The News, Newark.*

"GROVER CLEVELAND never did believe in expansion. See how he contracted the Democratic Party."—*The Post, Washington.*

"THERE will soon be an island for every man, woman, and child in the United States."—*The North American, Philadelphia.*

"FUNNY people these Spaniards. Those on land wish they were at sea, and those on sea head for the land."—*The News, Newark.*

EUROPEAN critics are warned that Uncle Sam is immensely patient, but he can not stand everything, and he may be forced into imperialism.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

ACCORDING to England's experience it will take Spain one hundred and twenty-two years to realize any degree of satisfaction in celebrating the anniversary of Cuban independence.—*The Free Press, Detroit.*

GOVERNOR ATKINSON'S proclamation calling on the people of Georgia to observe the Fourth of July with appropriate ceremonies is the first of the kind issued by the governor of any Southern State since the Civil War.—*The Republican, Springfield.*

FORETHOUGHT.—"I don't know whether to regard this young author as a marvel of courtesy or a phenomenal specimen of assurance," said the magazine editor's assistant.

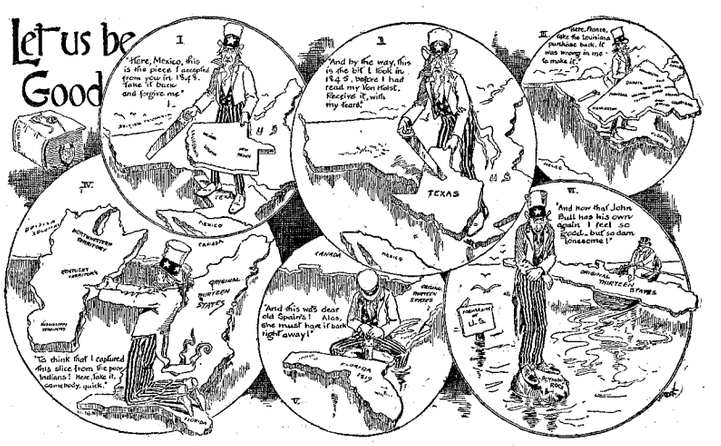
"What has he done?"

"Enclosed a stamp to be put on the check in payment for his article."—*The Star, Washington.*

CERVERA and Montojo to Camara:

Dear and Distinguished Sir:
The gobble-uns 'ill git you
Ef You
Don't
Watch
Out!

The World, New York.



ACCORDING TO VON HOLST.—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

WALT WHITMAN'S ANCESTRY.

THERE is no great man without a great ancestry. No conclusion of modern science, says Mr. R. M. Bucke (in *Cosmopolis*, June), is surer than this, and, believing Walt Whitman to be a great man and a great poet, Mr. Bucke proceeds to an interesting study of his ancestors, who, from the time of Abijah Whitman, born in England in the middle of the sixteenth century, were a strong and virile stock. Mr. Bucke proceeds to tell us about them, and to suggest an explanation of the fact that Walt's eldest brother became insane and his youngest brother was an imbecile:

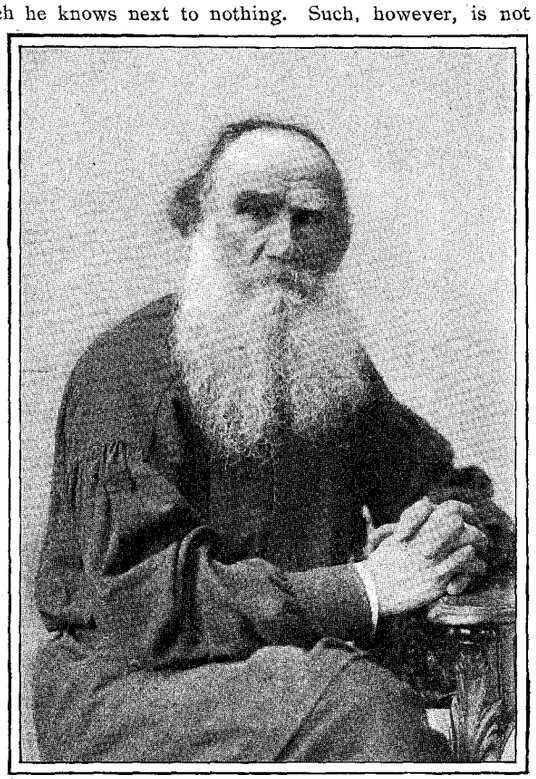
"These Whitmans were a large, strong-framed, long-lived race, sluggish, yet when roused strongly passionate. They seem to have been good farmers, good citizens, and, I believe, in 1776 showed themselves good fighters. But they do not appear to have had a spark of spiritual initiative in the whole race of them. In their own line, however, they must have had great qualities. Walter Whitman, born 1789, at the age of twenty-eight married Louisa Van Velsor, then twenty-three. The Van Velsors (and perhaps especially Louisa) seem to have had the qualities supplementary to those possessed by the Whitmans. They were, as a race—and certainly she was as a woman—spiritual, intuitive, jovial, plastic. If Walter Whitman, the father, had, in his way, great qualities, Louisa Van Velsor had still greater in hers, as is proved in her letters, hundreds of which the present writer possesses, and by the extraordinary affection she inspired in members of her own family and others. And her great son tells us that, both from the point of view of spiritual and of practical life, she was an ideal woman. In the language of physiognomy, the Whitman and Van Velsor temperaments were diametrically opposite the one to the other. What happened is worthy of a far more exhaustive study than can be bestowed upon it here. In brief: the oldest child of this union was more or less defective, and shortly after middle life became insane and died. The second son, at whose conception a perfect fusion of the two opposite temperaments was effected, grew into the world-poet and seer, Walt. The third son, Andrew, was a weak, commonplace man, who died at thirty-six. The fourth was George, an absolute Whitman with no trace of Van Velsor in him; he fought throughout the four years of the war, rising from the ranks to a colonelcy, and afterward made a fortune. He was a hero of the heroes; a great man with all his limitations; brave, patient, cheerful under all circumstances (even while starving in a Southern prison), honest as the sun in heaven, true as steel; but narrow and unimaginative, without initiative or intuition; a really great man built on the Puritan, Whitman type. Then came the fifth son, Jeff, one of the most loving and lovable of men, a genius who, untaught, unhelped, rose to the head of his profession, that of a water-works engineer. Jeff was a Van Velsor, was absolutely deficient in the robust, hard, stern, dogged, self-willed qualities of the Whitmans. Lastly came Eddy, an imbecile. There were two daughters, both, I think, still living.

"An English physiognomist, who visited Walt Whitman some years before his death for the sole purpose (unknown, of course, to the poet) of making the necessary observations, reported to the writer that the author of the 'Leaves' had what is almost infinitely rare, all four temperaments. Now his father certainly had not more than two, the usual number for each individual, and it seems certain (for they were the opposites of one another) that his mother had the other two. The inference is plain. It seems clear that these simple facts explain, from the point of view of physiology, the mental characteristics of the whole family, including the poet. For it has been shown that in temperament the parents of Walt Whitman, instead of being somewhat similar or moderately diverse, as is usual, were diametrically opposite the one to the other, making a blending of the two natures exceedingly difficult, almost indeed impossible; but should it occur, then the whole range of human faculty, the eligibility of all thought, passion, emotion, feeling, would exist in the new man so conceived. This is what actually happened, and not only this, but something more, for by an occult vital chemistry which is far out of reach of the science of our day, the blending of the opposite temperament intensified the elements belonging to each, and added to them a something that they themselves did not possess."

None of the family upon either side, we are further told, was in the least literary or at all interested in books. They were faultlessly commonplace, living from generation to generation "the monotonous, humdrum, moral, and insipid lives of a quiet, puritanical country-side," and Walt's equipment, while it was moral and emotional to an extraordinary degree, was not literary or artistic. He was not a great poet in the sense in which the term applies to Milton or Goethe, as having produced great finished works of art. But tried by Matthew Arnold's tests—the possession of poetic largeness, freedom, insight, benignity, and high seriousness—he was a truly great poet.

A FRENCH VIEW OF TOLSTOÏ'S BOOK ON ART.

COUNT TOLSTOÏ'S new book entitled "What Is Art?" (see LITERARY DIGEST, February 19, May 7, May 28) excites much comment abroad, and the reviewers are pretty generally agreed in the opinion that the author has taken up a subject on which he knows next to nothing. Such, however, is not the



COUNT LEO TOLSTOI.

opinion of one of the most eminent of French critics, M. René Doumic. He declines to join in the chorus of disapproval, and in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (May 15) he finds much to say in praise of what other eminent critics have called Tolstoï's heretical and absurd views. M. Doumic begins by pointing out that the author does not condemn art in its essence and in all its manifestations, and that he can not be charged with partiality, for he puts all his own artistic works in the category of bad art. In regard to the spirit of the book and the pains taken in preparing it, the French critic has this to say:

"This work Tolstoï has been thinking of for fifteen years, and it is the result of long reflection. The author gives proof of satirical wit as well as vigor of thought. In all the pages appears the enthusiasm of deeply religious thought, dominated by the ideal of universal fraternity.

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"The first thing which strikes one is the clear light in which Tolstoï has put what is factitious and violently artificial in art as it is practised to-day. The rest of us, absorbed in our daily task and confused by our professional needs, have become incapable of giving attention to this. Our taste has been impregnated by the atmosphere we breathe. Habit has stifled our faculty of astonishment. Since we have been in the habit of going to the theater and take pleasure in it, we no longer remark the absurdity of the conventions which we accept with docility. In that country of the improbable and the false, we even speak of such things as truth and life. Suppose, however, that a flood of daylight, suddenly appearing in the theater, reveals to us the extravagance of the sentiments, the queerness of the attitudes, the strangeness of the sounds, the decorations on painted pasteboard, the accessories in gilt paper! Or suppose that a spectator who had never been to the theater should suddenly be transported thither. His impressions would be such as Tolstoï experienced one day when he was persuaded to go to hear a modern opera—impressions which he thus describes: 'An Indian king desires to marry; they brought to him his *fiancée*, who had never seen him; he took the disguise of a minstrel; the woman fell desperately in love with the minstrel, but finally discovered that he was the king, her betrothed; and each manifested a delirious joy. There never have been, there never will be, Indians of this sort. Never in life do men speak in recitatives, never do they place themselves at regular distances and move their arms in cadence to express their emotions.'

"The example of the theater is the most significant. But how many books are printed which testify to an equal intellectual deformation! Not a day passes in which there does not appear at least one novel. To write this novel, a man, in other respects not lacking in either heart or mind, has put himself in torture, has expended his trouble and his time. Other men have put the book in type, have printed it on paper, have sewed together the sheets. In what have all these efforts resulted? And is not the result, when one thinks of it, laughable? How many canvases are spoiled by the colors with which they are covered? The painters in Europe number thousands. Yet in this vast mass of things painted, hardly two or three are worthy of being spared by time. The invasion of musicians is not less formidable, while real music is hardly to be found in the deluge of notes with which we are inundated. If this artistic profusion were only useless, it would not be of so much consequence. Too often, however, art, as it is practised to-day, is dangerous. Under forms more or less gross, painting and music, poetry, novels, the theater, contain perpetual excitements to sensuality. Things have reached that pass and ideas are so perfectly falsified that if by chance—a thing which happens rarely—a moralist becomes unquiet and makes a reclamation in the name of propriety, it is his protest which causes scandal. People ask where this troublesome fellow came from, and hoot at him. It is a dogma admitted among artists and amateurs that the point of view of morality ought not to be regarded in esthetic matters. Sometimes it is pretended that beauty purifies everything, and sometimes it is agreed that it purifies nothing. It is of little consequence, however; no consideration can prevail against it.

"Such is the series of proofs and deductions by which Tolstoï has been led to seek in what consists that idea of beauty which makes the foundation of art, and to the mystic power of which is sacrificed even some of the principles of social order. As to what constitutes beauty, he finds that opinions are as wide asunder as the poles. He finds that some maintain that beauty is some absolute principle, supernatural and almost divine. Others declare that beauty, is simply a means of giving pleasure. Tolstoï eliminates from the definition of art the abstract idea of beauty. In place of relegating art to a sphere by itself, outside of all the conditions of human life, he considers art one of the forms of human activity, having intimate relations with all other forms. Art is a means of union among men, and therefore indispensable for the life of humanity and for its progress in the way of happiness. Art is a language. What distinguishes it from speech is, that by speech man transmits his thoughts, by art he transmits his feelings and emotions.

"In all that Tolstoï says in explanation of what art is, there is one great lack and mistake, in that he despises totally the value of form. It is by that the language of art is distinguished from all other languages. An artist is one who knows how to express better than other men the sentiments which the latter often feel with more vivacity and depth than he. It is by the power of form alone that the sentiments thus expressed awaken an echo in many hearts and endure for ages. From this initial error flow others. Tolstoï denies that art can be made a profession. That is equal to saying that a writer, because he has become master of his form, becomes thereby incapable of enthusiasm, of conviction, and of passion. It is equivalent to declaring that art will be regenerated when it falls into the hands of amateurs. He further declares that art can not be taught. Undoubtedly you can not teach people to feel with sincerity. But you can teach them to translate feelings with exactness.

"After making these and other reserves, what a flood of light is shed on certain questions when considered from the point of view of the Russian writer. If art is a language, inasmuch as people speak in order that they may be understood, it becomes plain that art ought not to address itself to a certain initiated class. This is the great peril which threatens modern art, and Tolstoï, in denouncing it, ought to have the approval of all reflecting persons. If art is a language, the artist must have something to say and something worth the saying. In order to do that he must live among other men. He must share their griefs and their hopes. He must aid, so far as he may, in the solution of these questions, insoluble tho they may be, but which have always troubled mankind, such as whence come we and whither go we, how ought we to behave in the few years allotted to us, and what is the worth of life. He must aid in the march of humanity toward a condition of increased justice and increased happiness. He is to aid in remaking this bad world in accordance with our dreams and in conformity to a higher ideal. Thus the notion of morality enters into art. The artist can not preach. If he attempts to do so, he injures his art. It is his duty, not to himself alone, but to the entire social community, to see that his sensibility vibrates only in contact with generous emotions, and that his soul opens only to noble conceptions. It is in this sense that morality has to do with the work of the artist.

"To take account of the things said and not only of the mode of saying them, to appreciate a work of art by the degree in which it appeals to mankind in general, to esteem above all other qualities simplicity, to restore to its rights the notion of morality, to demand that the artist be in the strictest as well as broadest sense of the term a man of probity and purity—an honest man—such are the essential points of the doctrine of Tolstoï. We recognize them without difficulty. They are the same points which characterize the classic doctrine, and, I think, every healthy doctrine of art. The merit of Tolstoï lies in having rejuvenated the expression of ideas which are so old only because they are true, in returning thither by new roads.

"There are truths which it is always good to repeat. This present time, however, is specially well chosen to recall them, and the theories of Tolstoï are of a kind which tend to get art out of the narrow ways in which it has been too long confined. This remark applies not least to literary art. In our day the number of those who share the intellectual life is constantly increasing, and in a society where everybody reads, it is a necessary consequence that the writer address himself to everybody. On the other hand, we see the barriers between the peoples of the world lower, the exchange of ideas is multiplying, thanks to the facility of international communications, and little by little there is forming a great international literature. Whether he wishes it or not, the writer of to-day finds himself in presence no longer of a local aristocracy, but of an immense public come from all the points of society as from all corners of the globe, and in presence, so to speak, of a crowd. Let him then address himself to the crowd! Only, in place of doing that in order to follow it and flatter it in its lower instincts, let him disengage from it that which is best in it, in order to awake latent sources of enthusiasm, in order to aid in the culture of an ideal of which art is the unequal depository. In proportion as religious and traditional influences diminish, and while the social transformation is working specially under the pressure of material interests, the part which art has to play enlarges and becomes analogous to what it was in primitive times—that is, the interpreter of the highest aspirations of our nature."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ANOTHER doctor, this time F. P. von Westenholz, has made a diagnosis of *Hamlet's* case. He publishes his conclusions in the *Allgemane Zeitung*. Dr. von Westenholz declares that what *Hamlet* needed for his cure was a judicious course of "Banting," as he suffered in body and mind from fatty degeneration. Did he not feel this to be the physical ground of his irresolutions and wavering when he exclaimed, "O, that this too, too solid flesh would melt!" Did not his mother recognise it during his fatal duel with *Laertes*, when she said, "He's fat and scant of breath"? The hypothesis may not be quite new, but it has never hitherto been so solemnly demonstrated as by Dr. von Westenholz.

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A MUNICIPAL OPERA-HOUSE.

THERE is on foot in London a movement which *The Speaker* calls an "audacious revolution." It is a movement in behalf of the establishment of an opera-house which shall be subsidized by the municipality, so that operas can be given continuously at no greater cost for seats than that now imposed by the theaters. An appeal has been presented, or is soon to be, to the county council in London asking for such an endowment, or subsidy, and among the signers are Joseph Chamberlain, Mr. Morley, Mr. Asquith, and the Duke of Devonshire, among politicians; George Meredith, J. M. Barrie, and Conan Doyle, among the writers; and a formidable array of lawyers, scientists, actors, and musicians.

We find in *The Nineteenth Century* (June) an article by J. A. Fuller-Maitland setting forth the arguments in favor of the plan, and in *The Speaker* we find some opposing considerations editorially presented. As the arguments for and against are as applicable to a similar scheme for this country as for England, we produce some of them here.

Schumann, says Mr. Fuller-Maitland, laid it down as a rule that the student of music must never neglect to hear good operas. But in England the greater part, and those the best, of musical amateurs are compelled to spend their lives in transgression of this advice. The central difficulty is that the very large class of well-to-do people, who now support numberless concerts, consider themselves excluded from regular attendance at the opera by the cost of comfortable seats. The result is that while in all parts of the Continent the intellectual value of the opera is recognized, in England it is an exclusive enjoyment for the few for ten weeks in the year. It is certain that the nation will insist soon on having an opera "as a permanent institution, affording to the great bulk of educated people proper opportunities for the study and enjoyment of operatic masterpieces." Says the writer further:

"Imagine a state of things in which no theater in London should devote itself to serious drama, the admirers of which were compelled to derive their instruction in the great dramas of the world from an annual visit of ten weeks, arranged by the combined forces of the Théâtre Français and the Meiningen Court Theater; and that during this short season the prices of seats in all parts of the house should be doubled or more than doubled. Such a condition is incredible in the dramatic world, yet it is precisely analogous to that which we complacently accept in regard to the opera. As the taste for opera improves, deepening in the educated classes, and spreading more and more widely throughout the nation, there will be more and more clear demands for a regular, continuous, and, in one word, national institution, such as all other capitals of the world possess. In ordinary affairs the law of supply and demand is a good enough working principle, but here there is one very serious consideration, namely, that the expenses of an opera season, even without the gigantic salaries that are paid to performers of European celebrity, are so heavy as to entail a great loss upon the manager who shall attempt to give opera at theater prices."

In passing, Mr. Fuller-Maitland notes that the really national opera which he thinks will be developed, if the municipal scheme be adopted, must, to make a successful appeal to the English people, make it through the English tongue. He says:

"It is a strange thing, but only one of many anomalies beloved by English people, that their own language should be considered quite suitable on the one hand to comic operas, and on the other to sacred oratorios, but that for serious dramatic music it is viewed with disdain. Surely a language which is good enough for 'The Messiah' or 'Elijah' can not be so contemptible that its use in 'Faust' or 'Lohengrin' need be prohibited. After all, in objecting to their own language as a vehicle for serious art, the English are only following the lead of nearly all nations that have gradually emerged from a state of barbarism."

The size of the needed subsidy is placed at £15,000 annually, £5,000 for the building as rent or interest, and £10,000 to meet the annual deficit. This would mean but one tenth of a penny in the pound on the ratable value of London—only two fifths the amount required for the Free Library.

In arguing against the place proposed, *The Speaker* says that the success of the opera in England during the last ten years has been due almost entirely to Wagner's possession of the English public; but it will be a long time before "the great mass of the people," in whose interest the present scheme is avowedly advanced, will be able to enjoy or appreciate Wagner. Nor would they flock to Italian opera or native English opera. Continuing *The Speaker* says:

"As matters stand, we can not think that the county council would be justified in finding funds for such a scheme. Frankly speaking, to endow Wagner for the benefit of the poor would be premature until the poor are very much better able to understand what Wagner means; and at the present moment, excepting Wagner, there is no modern opera good enough to deserve endowment from the public purse. Of course, the argument is that we shall never get a Wagner of our own until we set to work to train and subsidize our young musicians. But, for our own part, we do not believe this. We think we ought to get our genius first. Then, when the genius of English opera emerges, and not till then, will English people pay rates for its support. After all, except in the hands of genius, and of genius of a rare and special kind, opera is an unsatisfactory and hybrid art. There is more, we think, to be said for the endowment of the theater, for the world has produced many dramatists of the highest order, whereas it has produced few opera-composers of supreme genius yet. We confess that, when we consider what the county council has still to do and to pay for, the roads and bridges, the light and space and cleanliness, the gardens and the homes that it has yet to find for London's poor, the abuses which it has to destroy, the slums which it has to demolish, the monopolies that it has to redeem, before it can offer to its constituents the first elements of a pure and healthy social life, we feel a little impatient with these opera-house proposals."

As a counter proposal, *The Speaker* suggests that, in this day of syndicates, a number of wealthy men form a syndicate to do what the common council is asked to do.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S LITERARY APPRENTICESHIP.

WE have many writers in our time, but few literary men. Robert Louis Stevenson was a "literary man pure and simple, in the sense that Hazlitt, or Leigh Hunt, or Matthew Arnold was." Our quotation is from an article by J. A. MacCulloch in *The Westminster Review* (June), and the same writer proceeds to speak of Stevenson's parents and early surroundings, of the love of Bohemia inherited from his father and fostered by the romantic memories that throng the streets of Edinburgh, where he was reared. On these, one side of Stevenson's nature was fed, and the Shorter Catechism was food for another side, and accounts for the note of austerity that sounds through all his writings. His bent toward romance became early manifest. Mr. MacCulloch writes:

"At school, it is said, he was conceived to be (in schoolboy phrase) half mad; when other boys were thinking of the cricket-field and of football he was bent on turning phrases and learning how to write. Like most children, he lived in a world of make-believe; a world bounded by the nursery walls and the garden-railings, where pirates sailed the Spanish Main and Red Indians, grim and gory, flourished a flashing tomahawk; where everything was something else, and reality was as nothing compared with its use to the imagination. From childhood onward he was a dreamer, abandoned to that luxury of the vivid mind; consistently, in sleep and out of it, using up the full materials of life in the construction of filmy air-castles. Indeed, at a later time Stevenson, like Crabbe, found some of his best inspirations in his dreams. Ideas conceived in youth dominated his literary tastes. It is easy to give examples. If a man 'has never been on a quest

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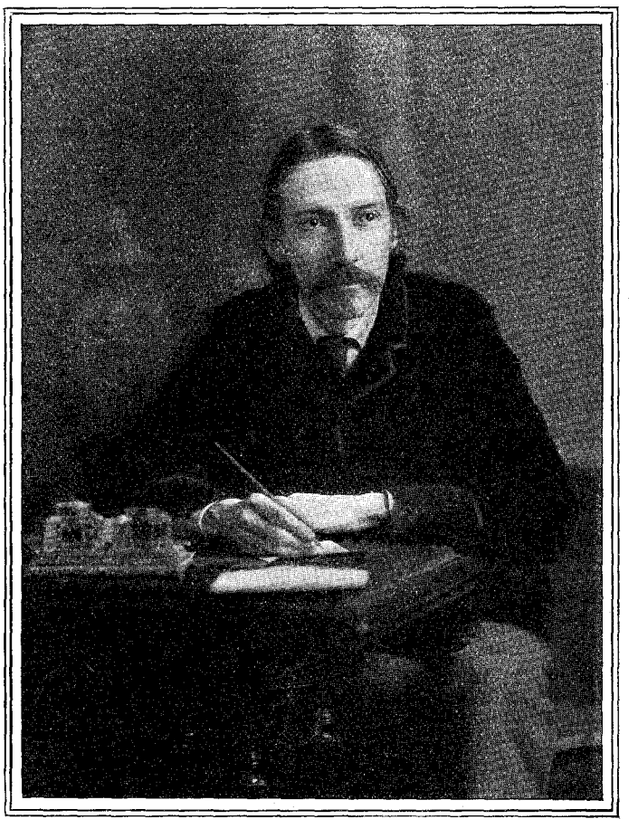
for buried treasure,' he says in answer to Mr. Henry James, 'it can be demonstrated that he has never been a child.' Most of us can imagine the joy of such an imaginary quest in child-play; we can tell whence the idea sprang—out of romances about the Spanish Main and Captain Kidd, it is most likely; but few, if any, of us are dominated by the idea in later life, save in an unromantic, commercial way. Stevenson, it appears, never lost sight of it. 'Treasure Island' could not have been written without it; it is the *motif* of 'The Merry Men'; it reappears in 'The Treasure of Franchard' and in 'The Master of Ballantrae.'"

At college the same story was repeated:

"His father before him had been a mere idler at school; he, for his part, for no consideration was to be bound to these narrow paths of virtue where Latin supports the scholar on one side and the mathematics on the other. The brooks tinkled, the birds



ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

sang, the sun shone, here was a pleasant book, and life was a merry pageant, and off went our truant with his cap flung in the air. This truant disposition may give great enjoyment to him who has it, and lead him into many pleasant by-path meadows, but it will be a sore annoyance to constituted authorities, and to all dons, professors, pedagogs, and proctors. When Stevenson went to Professor Blackie to obtain his certificate of attendance at his class, that blithe Grecian positively declared more than once that he did not know him as any student of his. Prof. Fleeming Jenkyn was equally placed in an equivocal position, but was also equally candid. 'It is quite useless for *you* to come, Mr. Stevenson,' said he. 'There may be doubtful cases; there is no doubt about yours. You have simply *not* attended my class.' Yet he did acquire various scraps of scholastic knowledge by which he set great store. 'I still remember,' says he, gravely, 'that the spinning of a top is a case of kinetic stability. I still remember that emphyteusis is not a disease, nor stillicide a crime.' Knowledge is a powerful possession, and it is by such unconsidered trifles as these that many of us acquire a considerable reputation.

"But if any one should suppose that Stevenson was a mere loafer and idler he would be hugely mistaken. He played truant from college and the desk that he might be an assiduous student of nature, of men, and of books."

And the same disposition seriously interfered with the plans for his professional career:

"It was settled that he should be an engineer, and follow, Hindu fashion, the profession of his fathers. 'Alas!' he sighed, 'to hear a man, be he Fleeming Jenkyn himself, lecturing about strains on a bridge is all very well. But, after all, where is the human interest in strains on a bridge?' Hawthorne somewhere speaks of the shades of his forefathers marveling at his literary tastes. 'A writer of story-books! What kind of business in life, what mode of glorifying God, or being serviceable to mankind in his day and generation, may that be? Why, the degenerate fellow might as well have been a fiddler.' That resembles Stevenson's position, but he was not to be put to shame. When he should have been studying engineering he was courting the muse and inditing a Covenanting novel, and working himself into a fever with fearful doubts as to the likelihood of his literary immortality. The outer and accidental circumstances of the engineering profession alone attracted him; the hazards upon slippery rocks, the sounding sea, the nipping, briny winds, the amphibious life, the glory of summer in the Western isles. We owe to this part of his career that racy essay, 'Some Passages in the Life of an Engineer,' and that other, 'Memories of an Islet,' and his sympathetic memoir of the professor whose lectures were so great a weariness to the flesh of his nimble spirit. But such an engineer, for all his fine writing, would have been a mockery of the sacred family traditions. Accordingly the law was tried next, and in due time Stevenson was called to the bar. He has been known to wear the wig and gown; that he practised is more than has ever been averred. Indeed, the keeper of the Parliament House used to show his gown to sight-seers, with the words, 'Here is the gown o' a laddie that does nae work—that daft laddie, Stevenson.' Literature was still the potent factor in his life, the syren who, happily for the world, beguiled him from making bridges and pleading before the outer or inner houses."

At the age of six he wrote "A History of Moses," resplendent with pictures, and at the age of sixteen he had a little pamphlet published under the title: "The Pentland Rising: A Page of History." Six years later appeared *The College Magazine*, four numbers of which appeared and now bring high prices when they appear in the market. His earliest work took the form of essays, and "it will probably be found," says Mr. MacCulloch, "that in this field his best and most lasting work was done."

CLEMENCEAU'S SOCIAL NOVEL "THE STRONGEST."

ONE of the recent French novels much discussed in the press is George Clemenceau's "Les Plus Forts" (The Strongest), a study of modern bourgeois society and morality. Clemenceau's entrance into the field of fiction is treated in French periodicals as a very interesting event. Long a parliamentary leader and fighter, the head of the radical Republicans, an astute politician who came to be called the "wrecker of ministries" on account of his skill in driving moderate men out of office, he has since his defeat in 1896 devoted himself to journalism and literature. He has published some notable sociological books, and has edited *La Justice* and *L'Aurore*, the paper in which Zola made his famous assault upon the Méline cabinet in connection with the Dreyfus affair. A few weeks ago he published the novel above named, and critics have declared it a work of art as well as of radical ideas and tendencies.

Clemenceau has in this novel presented a picture of modern French society, which has fallen under the complete control of unprincipled politicians, bankers, promoters, and financiers. The strongest in modern society, according to Clemenceau, are the greedy, domineering, and unscrupulous fortune-hunters, who trample all human rights under foot and who crush those who are poor, weak, and without influence. First the strongest were the hereditary nobles and aristocrats; to-day the inhabitants of the Faubourg St. Germain have not a trace of their former power,

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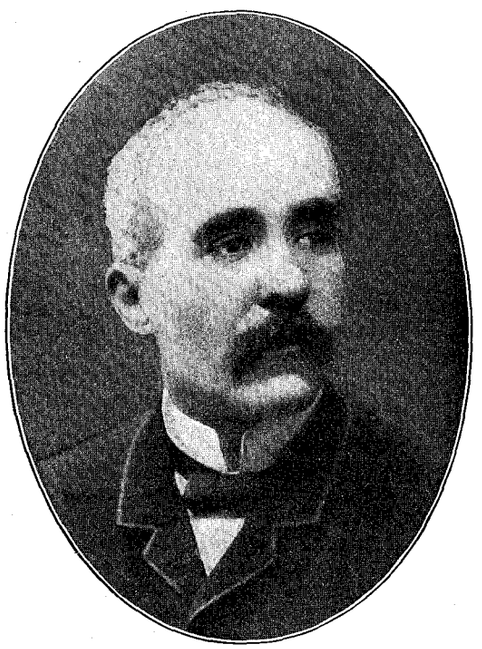
and the commercial aristocracy has everything in its hands. This new aristocracy is not exclusive; it admits renegade and degenerate nobles, adroit journalists, rising politicians, and even intriguing priests. The women are not better than the men; all are wholly devoid of ideals and higher interests; all are egoists to the core and think of nothing save wealth and power and position. The new aristocracy, as Clemenceau paints it, externally interests itself in religion, but inwardly it ridicules sincere faith and does not allow itself to be hampered by moral injunctions. It talks about philanthropy, but it can not separate charity from ostentation, glitter, gay bazars, and amusements. To misery and social injustice no serious thought is ever given. This aristocracy is in reality in Clemenceau's opinion "a syndicate of the strongest" to exploit and oppress the weak.

The plot of the novel is briefly as follows:

The Marquis de Puymanfray, a man "with a past," who had led a disreputable life and had subsequently reformed himself and



GEORGE CLEMENCEAU.

divested himself, moreover, of all aristocratic and class prejudices, meets a woman who becomes his beneficent genius. Her moral and physical beauty charms him and ennobles his existence. She is Claire Harlé, and is the wife of a schoolfellow of the marquis. Her husband, a prominent financier and man of affairs, had married her for money and had never loved her or treated her decently. She and the marquis became passionately attached to each other, and an illicit relationship follows. A daughter is born to the Harlés, but the real father is the marquis. Claire dies shortly afterward, and the marquis finds himself in the most awkward and false position. He wishes to preserve the child Claude from the demoralizing influences of the banker's sphere, and direct her education in the path of nobility and honor. He makes this task the chief aim of his life, and he always preaches to Claude about moral ideas, the duty and pleasure of sympathy with the suffering classes. He tries to show her the hollowness and emptiness of the social life of the bourgeoisie, speaks to her of her mother, and in every way tries to counteract the precepts and practises of her father and his associates.

Claude, however, is without character and independence. She has good impulses, and, while under the immediate direction of her mentor, she sincerely tries to turn her attention to humane things and exalted duties. But his efforts prove vain. The environment is too powerful for him. Claude begins to find his moralizing tedious and unattractive. She is irresistibly drawn toward the brilliancy, gayety, and glamour of fashionable life, and yearns for luxury and admiration. Her father encourages these tendencies. The thoroughly heartless and immoral women of the circles in which she moves at last corrupt her, and she marries without affection, rejecting the genuine love of a young friend of the marquis. She turns out to be as cold and calculating as her supposed father, and utterly forgets the fine teachings of her mentor.

"The marquis recognizes his defeat and decides that he must abandon all further efforts. Before retiring from the futile struggle with the environment and 'the strongest,' he has a stormy explanation with Harlé, in the course of which he reveals the truth about his real claim on Claude. In this scene—admitted by critics to be dramatic and strong—the marquis passes out all his scorn and contempt for the vulgar *bourgeois* society, and expresses the hope that the mother's noble traits may at length gain the ascendency in the daughter's nature."

In Harlé, Clemenceau is held to have given a typical portrait of the rulers of modern society. Harlé is possessed of the mania of his personal power; with the aid of capital alone he expects to overcome all moral and material obstacles; he makes stupendous projects and never fails to obtain political backing for them. He despises the people, regarding it as the duty of the state to keep down the lower classes. The pretensions of the honest press arouse his cynical amusement, and he becomes the director of an organ of his own. He decides that by flattering and humbugging the people their confidence can easily be gained, and when that is done, it is a simple matter to betray their real interests. When the minister calls on him to inform him that he has been made a member of the Legion of Honor, he receives his visitor very coldly and stiffly, intimating that the recognition of his greatness is very natural, and that, after all, the capitalists are the real masters of France. A strike takes place on one of his factories, and he demands that troops be sent at once to restore "order." He succeeds in everything and nowhere finds a check to his ambition. At the end of the story he marries a titled lady and with the aid of a priest obtains the coveted title of "count," the only thing then lacking to his complete triumph.

Critics recognize the merits of this social indictment in the form of a work of art. Many of the episodes and reflections are said to be based on Clemenceau's own unusual experiences as a politician and parliamentary leader.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTES.

THE famous painting "Le Bol Vert," by the American artist, John W. Alexander, has been purchased by the French Government. At the present moment, when Franco-American relations are somewhat strained because of our war with Spain, this purchase is regarded in art circles as a unique artistic triumph. Mr. Alexander is best known to the American public through his series of lunettes in the Congressional Library at Washington entitled "The Evolution of the Book."

OF Thomas W. Keene, the popular actor who died a few weeks ago in a hospital on Staten Island, *The Evening Post* critic had this to say:

"The chief characters in his repertory were Richard III., Richelieu, Macbeth, Louis XI., Shylock, and Othello, and his impersonations were more remarkable for general robustness of execution than for grace or intellectuality. He had contracted the vices of the old school of acting without acquiring many of its redeeming virtues; but his aim was high, he clung manfully to his ideals, and his death is a loss to the stage in these days, when loftiness and sincerity of purpose are among the rarest qualities displayed before the footlights."

"Keene" was a stage name. His family name was Eagleson.

AN interesting little story of Thackeray is told by Edward Wilberforce in the London *Spectator*.

"Just after the completion of 'The Newcomes,' he [Thackeray] told me how he was walking to the post-office in Paris to send off the concluding chapters when he came upon an old friend of his, who was also known to me. 'Come into this archway,' said Thackeray to his friend, 'and I will read you the last bit of "The Newcomes."' The two went aside out of the street, and there Thackeray read the scene of the Colonel's death. His friend's emotion grew more and more intense as the reading went on, and at the close he burst out crying, and exclaimed: 'If everybody else does like that, the fortune of the book is made!' 'And everybody else did!' was my comment. 'Not I,' replied Thackeray, 'I was quite unmoved when I killed the Colonel. What was nearly too much for me was the description of "Boy" saying "Our Father." I was dictating that to my daughter, and I had the greatest difficulty in controlling my voice and not letting her see that I was almost breaking down. I don't think, however, that she suspected it.'"

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

CABLE-CUTTING IN WARFARE.

THE present war with Spain is the first in which the cutting of telegraph cables has played a prominent part. This has given rise to a good deal of discussion from the standpoint of international law, but its scientific aspect is no less interesting. Cable-cutting, regarded as a problem partly in electrical engineering and partly in applied mechanics, is discussed editorially in *Electricity* (June 15). The writer begins with the following statement of one of the speakers at a recent meeting of electricians: "Of all the uses of electricity in warfare, it seems to me that the electric telegraph is the most valuable," and goes on to comment as follows:

"This statement is undoubtedly to a great extent true. The shutting off of an enemy from outside communication has always been an important factor in war. Before the first ocean cable was laid it was only necessary to destroy or block the adversary's ships. Now, however, things are very different, and altho a harbor may be blockaded and all communication through ordinary courses with the outer world cut off, still communication may be carried on and reinforcements asked for by means of a submarine cable. In our present war with Spain a number of these cables have been cut, and undoubtedly more will share the same fate. The question has been brought up as to whether this country has the right to cut cables that are not controlled by American companies, but which afford the enemy means of communicating with the outer world and with its home government. . . . However this may be, the United States has cut a number of cables running out from Cuba, leaving the question of damages, if any are claimed by neutral countries, to be settled hereafter in court."

After a short historical sketch of the submarine telegraph cable, the writer continues:

"As is well known, a submarine cable consists of a conductor of stranded copper wire, the insulation usually consisting of layers of gutta-percha, a bedding of jute, and an external sheathing of iron wires covered by suitably prepared tape. The latter winding goes to make up the protecting covering and prevents the stranded copper conductor from becoming exposed through abrasion. It was principally through this lack of proper insulation and sheathing that the first cables that were laid failed. The thickness of the sheathing varies with the depth at which it is proposed to lay a cable. What are known as deep-sea cables are lightly sheathed with slender steel wires. Shore-end cables, on the other hand, which rest upon rocky bottoms and are more or less subject to the action of storms and heavy tides, are heavily armored.

"As soon as it becomes apparent that signals can no longer be transmitted through a cable it is necessary to accurately locate the break in order to repair it. This is done by measuring the electrical resistance of the conductor, usually from each end. Knowing what the resistance in ohms per mile is of the conductor in that special cable, the distance in miles to the break can readily be computed. Thus when Admiral Dewey cut the Manila cable it was immediately ascertained at Hongkong that the cable was parted some forty miles from Manila.

"The grappling for and cutting of a submarine cable are by no means a simple matter unless the ship undertaking this work is provided with all the necessary apparatus. A ship of war usually relies upon what is known as the cutting grapnel to destroy a cable unless it is desired to utilize one section of a cut cable for communicating purposes. In such an event the cable, after being caught in an ordinary grapnel, is brought on board the ship, where it is severed, the end in control of the enemy being securely fastened to a buoy and dropped overboard. Through the other end messages may be transmitted wherever desired, providing the vessel is equipped with suitable transmitting and receiving-apparatus. When it is merely desired to part a cable in deep water, a cutting grapnel is lowered and the vessel steams slowly backward and forward at right angles to the line of cable. As soon as the latter is hooked it slips, by means of pulleys, between two heavy knives or teeth, and the strain in lifting causes the teeth to close and bite off the cable.

"The recent cable-cutting at the harbor of Cienfuegos was accomplished in a very different manner. In this case the cable to be cut was in shallow water. It had to be grappled for by small boats and when caught hauled up across them. It was absolutely necessary to cut a section many feet in length out of the cable to prevent the ends being spliced later by the Spaniards and communication reestablished. This work had to be done under the most adverse circumstances, the tough steel wires forming the armor being hacked off with axes, chisels, and saws.

"Probably the most important lesson that the present war has taught, so far as submarine cables are concerned, is that every man-of-war should not only be provided with all the necessary tools for cable-cutting, but should also have on board a mirror galvanometer and other necessary instruments for the transmission of messages. This would also necessitate the presence on a war-vessel of at least one or two skilled telegraphic operators, just as each war-vessel now carries a number of expert divers."

FEEDING THROUGH THE NOSE.

AN English nurse writes thus in *The Hospital* (June 25), regarding the method of administering food through the nose, in cases where the patient is unable to take it through the mouth:

"The nurse must try every means of inducing a patient to take sufficient nourishment, and it is surprising how tact and perseverance will overcome the most obstinate patients and the most fractious children. Many sick children refuse food, especially if the mouth or throat is sore and swallowing proves painful. In diphtheritic and scarlet-fever throats all attempts to make quite young children swallow are resisted, and nasal feeding must be resorted to. Older children with bad throats may often be induced to take food if the nurse will give them somewhat large pieces of ice and instruct them to hold these rather far back in the throat. After two or three pieces of ice have been thus melted in the throat, a temporary anesthesia by freezing may be established which will last long enough to enable the patient to swallow painlessly a fair amount of liquid food. Sometimes, too, the doctor will order a cocain solution to be painted on the throat before nourishment is given by the mouth. Several doctors for whom I have nursed have asked me to try the feeding of unconscious children by means of fluid nourishment poured into the nostril from a spoon. In some cases, where the teeth are clenched or there is difficulty in swallowing, food may be given thus, the child being placed with the head rather far back on the pillow and the spoonsful given very carefully.

"In cases of unconsciousness less danger of choking results from this method than from attempting to feed by mouth, and any excess of fluid tends to run out at the other nostril. But I must confess to an infinite preference for nasal feeding by tube to this tedious and somewhat unsatisfactory process. After a little experience one becomes very adept at nasal 'spoon-feeding,' but it takes a very long time to thus administer enough to count as 'a meal.'

"I think most nurses will agree with me in a fondness for the nasal-tube feeding of children. It can be done with so little fuss or trouble, and it is such a satisfaction to see a diphtheritic child receive the generous supplies of milk, cream, koumiss, and whipped egg, which can be given so easily by this method.

"A baby with sore mouth is thus most beautifully nourished, as also are persons whose mouths are excoriated from the taking of corrosive poisons. The insane and the choreic, or the obstinate child who persistently bites the stomach-tube, may be fed nasally *nolens volens*. After pharyngeal operations causing trouble in swallowing, in tetanus, or spasm of the throat muscles, the nurse feels so very confident that she can keep up her patient's nutrition by the two satisfactory methods at hand—nasal or stomach-tube feeding."

Animals that Do Not Drink.—"There are in the world several kinds of animals," says *Cosmos* (June 18), "that have never swallowed a drop of water in all their lives; these include the lamas of Patagonia and certain gazelles of the far East. A paroquet lived fifty-two years in the London Zoological Gardens without drinking a drop, and some naturalists think that hares

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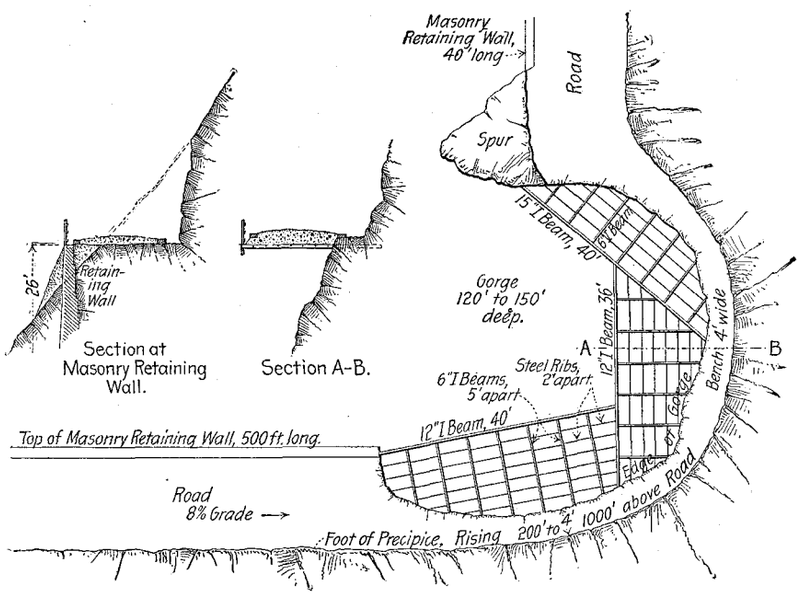
take no liquid except the dew that sometimes forms on the grass that they eat. A considerable number of reptiles—serpents, lizards, and certain batrachians—live and prosper in places where there is no water at all. We are also told of a kind of mouse that lives in the arid plains of Western America, notwithstanding the complete absence of moisture. Finally, there are even in France, in the neighborhood of the Lozère, herds of cows and goats that almost never drink, and which nevertheless produce the milk of which the famous Roquefort cheese is made."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A ROAD BUILT ON A SHELF.

THE following curious piece of engineering, in which a carriage road is built on what is practically an iron shelf projecting from a precipice, is described in *The Engineering News* (June 30). It will not be the less interesting to American readers because it is in the Hawaiian Islands, near Honolulu. To quote part of the description:



STEEL AND CONCRETE PLATFORM CARRYING A CURVE OF THE NUUANU PALI ROAD, NEAR HONOLULU.

"The main road is 7,600 feet long, with a grade of 8 per cent., and there is a branch road of easier construction, 4,300 feet long, with a grade of 6 per cent. The line is benched out of the steep mountain slopes for the greater part of the distance. The deepest cut is 90 feet deep through a ledge of decomposed volcanic rock, and the road crosses one stream by a 5-foot stone-arch culvert. In one place the road is supported by a masonry retaining wall 500 feet long, with a maximum height of 26 feet, this wall being 24 inches wide on top, with a face batter of 2 inches per foot. This wall is of stone, laid in Portland cement mortar, and its location is shown by the accompanying sketch.

"At the lower end of the wall the road makes a sharp curve around the edge of a deep gorge, and is supported by a steel framework overhanging the gorge, as shown by the sketch, which is not drawn to scale. A 15-inch I-beam, 40 feet long, is let into the rock at each end, and near its middle carries one end of a 12-inch I-beam, 36 feet long, whose other end is let into the rock. Another 12-inch I-beam, 40 feet long, extends from the second beam to the retaining wall. Floor beams of 6-inch I-beams 5 feet apart extend from the three large beams to the rock, and between these are steel ribs 2 feet apart. A false or temporary floor was suspended under the steel framework, and a solid floor of 8 inches of concrete put in, enclosing the beams. A bench 4 feet wide, following the grade line of the road, was cut in the mountain-side, which is here a steep precipice, rising 200 to 1,000 feet above the road, and falling 120 to 150 feet below it. At the end of the curve a projecting spur was cut away, and then another section of the road was supported by a masonry retaining wall 40 feet long."

THE NEW ATMOSPHERIC ELEMENTS.

SINCE the discovery of another element in the air, announced to the London Royal Society by Professor Ramsay and Mr. Travers, and noted recently in these columns, the investigators have pushed their work still further and have isolated still other elements. Of these discoveries and their probable meaning we are told in *Science* (July 1):

"Since the discovery of argon it has always been a question whether the gas isolated by Lord Rayleigh and Professor Ramsay was in reality a single uniform substance, a point which was very difficult to settle owing to the impossibility of applying any ordinary chemical test. Moreover, as the molecular weight of helium —which shares with argon the peculiarity of being an entirely inert element—is 4, while that of argon is almost 40, it appeared probable that an element of intermediate molecular weight remained to be discovered. Professor Ramsay and Mr. Travers have, therefore, prepared a large quantity of 'argon' from atmospheric nitrogen; separating this latter gas by means of magnesium and having liquefied it by cooling with liquid air, they have then fractionally distilled the product. The first portion, consisting of less than one hundred cubic centimeters, distilled off from the liquid obtained by condensing 18 liters of argon, was found to have a density of about 13 instead of 20, which is that of argon; and its spectrum differed from that of the known gases, a yellow line, less refrangible than those characteristic of helium and krypton, being sepecially prominent. On continuing the distillation, after nearly the whole of the liquid argon had evaporated, a solid was obtained which only slowly volatilized. The gas into which this solid was converted was found to be of practically the same density as argon, but its spectrum was altogether different and peculiar, consisting for the most part of bands, not of lines. It is proposed to call the lighter element neon and that derived from the solid metargon.

"These observations, as well as those on krypton communicated to the Society the previous week, must obviously be regarded as but indications of the presence in various minute proportions of a variety of new substances, probably all elements, in the atmosphere. Further development of the investigations will be awaited with interest. The success which has thus far been obtained is striking proof of the great value of the new engine of research which liquid air affords, especially as diffusion experiments had failed to afford any evidence of the presence of such substances in our air."

"Dark Days."—We recently translated from a foreign paper a description of a series of remarkable dark days experienced not long ago in Siberia, and alluded to others that were celebrated in local history elsewhere. The author of a paper on meteors published in the Transactions of the Toronto Astronomical Society thinks that such days can be explained by the passage of meteor streams between earth and sun. This explanation does not take into account the clouds of smoke or haze into which the earth seems to have plunged at such times, but it is certainly of interest. As quoted in *Popular Science News* (New York), it is as follows: "There are two interesting meteorological phenomena which have greatly perplexed physicists, and which, I think, can only be satisfactorily explained by the action of streams of meteors. One of them is the 'dark days' which have occurred at various times in different places; and the other, the recurrence on certain stated days of the year of abnormal depression or fall of temperature. The two periods specially noted in this latter respect are February 12 and May 11, 12, and 13. The first of these dates was pointed out by Brandes about the beginning of the century, and the latter by Mädler in 1834. Mr. Erman, a distinguished German scientist, suggested that these periods of depression of temperature might be explained by the intervention

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of a stream of meteors between the earth and the sun, which would necessarily cause such a depression. On February 12 it is alleged that the earth is in conjunction with the meteoric stream of the August meteors, and on May 12 is in conjunction with the meteoric stream of the November meteors, which means that on both occasions there is a stream of meteors intervening between the earth and the sun. Chladni had many years before suggested that the intervention of such a meteoric stream was the most probable cause of the other phenomenon referred to, namely, the dark days. One of these dark days in Canada was November 15, 1819. It seems to me that the meteor theory affords the most probable solution of both the phenomena to which I have referred. Humboldt mentions the occurrence of dark days in 1090, 1203, 1547, and May 12, 1706. This last date is specially interesting because it is the very day on which the abnormal fall of temperature every year is supposed to take place."

THE OLEOMARGARIN QUESTION ABROAD.

THE question of the detection of oleomargarin is becoming a burning one in Europe, as it has long been in this country. We are told by *L'Industrie Laitière* (Paris) how French and German chemists have been trying to perfect a method by which the real butter may be told from the artificial. As will be seen from the following translation, their efforts have not been altogether successful:

"At the last reunion of the Belgian Chemical Society there was much discussion on the subject of oleomargarin.

"The problem was a difficult one, for margarin and butter resemble each other almost exactly. There is really no characteristic differential reaction by which we may distinguish between the two products.

"This is the reason that interested parties demand that the lawmakers shall come to the aid of the chemists, and that the producers shall be obliged to add to their product a substance that, while inoffensive, is very easily recognizable, even by cursory examination. It is clear, for example, that if we oblige the manufacturers of oleomargarin to color their product blue, we can easily tell it from butter; but it is probable that the prospect of being obliged to eat blue tarts will stifle the essentially conservative feelings of most caterers.

"It was then proposed that a coloring-matter should be used that should keep its incognito for the uninitiated, but, under the action of a simple reagent, applied by an inspector, should take on a very intense coloration. The same thing practically is done when, in the pulp used to make paper for checks, matter is incorporated that shows at once if any attempt is made at erasure or alteration.

"Experiments were made in this direction with phenolphthalein, which is an inoffensive and colorless substance; but trials showed that it is possible to extract from the margarin the tell-tale material incorporated with it without altering the product itself.

"It then became necessary to find a more efficacious agent, and this was discovered in oil of sesame, whose use the German Government, by advice of the Health Board of the empire, has now made obligatory.

"This substance is already used currently in the manufacture of margarin, and has no inconvenience, except that the makers complain that the uniform proportion of 10 per cent. is required by law, whereas they wish to vary the amount with the season, in order to obtain the proper consistence, and to replace part of the oil of sesame by oil of arachide, whose taste comes nearer to that of butter, and is superior in quality.

"But the advantages of the clearness of reaction and of the difficulty of removing the oil have prevailed over all other considerations. Under the influence of muriatic acid and furfurol, the oil of sesame takes on a red color that enables one to recognize 10 per cent. of margarin in butter.

"But here step in the farmers with a demand for the protection of the products of their creameries. They are sometimes obliged to feed their cattle on sesame, and they assert that in such cases the natural butter takes, under the influence of the same reagents, the coloration that has been regarded as proof of the existence of margarin.

"The Belgian ministry then sent to Germany a delegate for the purpose of studying the question, and his observations not having enabled him to state any conclusion formally, the proposed bill has remained in suspense until the German authorities should be able to decide whether or not it would support the use of oil of sesame. What is sought for still, then, is a reagent that is easy to recognize and difficult to remove, whose use should be obligatory in the case of one of the two products between which we are to distinguish.

"Whatever measure may be adopted, it will have an effective result only if it is made international. It is, in fact, well known that certain villages on the Belgian frontier do a business in butter that is altogether out of proportion to the importance of their dairies, and that the wagonloads of margarin that arrive in their suburbs disappear as if by enchantment.

"If this substance is manufactured in a country that has not adopted regulatory enactments, the so-called 'butter' originating in this way will be sold among us as before, and the courts will continue to be the battle-grounds of rival experts."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OUR CUBAN ARMY AND YELLOW FEVER.

IN a recent issue of *The Army and Navy Journal* the statement is made that Surgeon-General Sternberg of the United States army "expresses confidence in the excellent sanitary provisions of the military service, and does not fear that yellow fever will prove more harmful to the troops than diseases which are common in the northern latitudes." To this Surgeon-General Sternberg himself replies in a subsequent number of the paper, saying:

"I have not expressed any such optimistic opinion, and regret to say that it is not justified either by my studies relating to yellow fever or by my personal experience. History teaches that when a considerable number of unprotected persons are exposed in a yellow-fever-infected locality during the months when this disease is most prevalent (May 1 to November 1, in the latitude of Havana), an epidemic almost infallibly results. In the last week of April of last year were 17 deaths and 70 new cases of yellow fever in the city of Havana. Now, suppose that we had a similar number of cases at the same season in New Orleans, and that 20,000 strangers from the North should go there to spend the summer, what would be the result? All past experience supports the belief that a majority of them would have yellow fever, and that from 20 to 40 per cent. of those taken sick would die. This is what I anticipate would happen if we should send an army to occupy Havana, or any other infected seaport on the coast of Cuba, during the summer months. If, however, these troops could be camped upon high land in the interior, and circumstances were such as to enable them to comply with all of the exactions of modern sanitary science, I am of the opinion that our loss from yellow fever would not be serious. But in time of war military commanders are expected to take their troops to the points occupied by the enemy, and a picnic in the interior with frequent changes of camp, etc., is perhaps not exactly what we may expect. I am not an alarmist, but I believe in looking facts fairly in the face, and can not allow your statement of my opinion to have currency at such an important moment in our country's history without a protest."

A New Method of Disinfection.—The following details of a new method of disinfection are given by Messrs. Walther and Schlossman in the *Journal für praktische Chemie* as abstracted in *The Pharmaceutical Era:* "By means of a specially constructed apparatus a mixture of formaldehyd and glycerin is sprayed into a room which is to be disinfected, until a thick fog results; about four pounds of the mixture are needed per 1,000 cubic feet. The room need not be hermetically closed during the operation, as the ordinary circulation of air assists in spreading the disinfectant and in enabling it to reach remote corners. Three hours' exposure was found sufficient to kill all germs in the rooms experimented on, tho the test objects were purposely chosen of the most refractory nature. For example:

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Pieces of linen thickly coated with a paste of white of egg and garden soil, dried in an incubator; layers of soil 3 or 4 millimeters [⅛ to ⅛ inch] thick with potato skins under and above them; potato skins alone. These were placed, open and covered, at various heights in the room, in recesses in the wall, on the floor, under pieces of furniture, in tall glass cylinders, or in shorter cylinders under a layer of wadding, in the pockets of thick winter clothing; fæces were also sterilized by this exposure. Live guinea-pigs and rabbits were also found to be freed from bacteria in their skins, their bedding-straw, and their excrement. The authors attribute the very advantageous effect of adding glycerin to the formaldehyd, to its hygroscopic character and its power of adhering to and penetrating most of the ordinary porous materials found about a household. They anticipate that it may be found possible to diminish still further the necessary duration of the period of disinfection, and that their method will become a much more powerful agent than any yet known against the spread of infectious diseases, not only in man, but in the lower animals."

ARE OUR BATTLE-SHIPS TOO SLOW?

A WRITER in *The Engineering News* (New York) complains that by the recent withdrawal of premiums for extra speed in the building of war-ships, we are running the risk of having battle-ships that are even slower than those we now possess. Other nations, he says, are building battle-ships that will steam almost as fast as cruisers. He shows by statistics that there are at least fifty battle-ships already afloat or under construction which have speeds one to three knots in excess of the speeds of any battle-ships of the United States, and he goes on to say:

During the decade from 1880 to 1890, speeds of 15 to 16 knots were generally accepted as standard speeds for battle-ships the world over. At the present time speeds of 17 to 19 knots are equally accepted as the standard for battle-ships by the principal naval powers. Not one of these powers would think at the present time of building first-class battle-ships for any lower speed. To do so would not only result in a vessel of obsolete type, but would seriously injure the naval prestige of any power.

"In the face of this action, by all the other naval powers of the world, our own naval authorities have adopted a course which may result in the three new battle-ships for which contracts are about to be let being even slower than those now in commission. When the *Indiana*, *Oregon*, and *Massachusetts* were built, the contractors were offered a premium for securing high speed, and the *Oregon*, which was designed for a speed of 15 knots, actually made 16.79 knots in her contract trials. But as the result of a clamor, started for political effect, Congress has forbidden giving premiums for high speed. The Navy Department, in its circular to shipbuilders, announces that the new battle-ships will be accepted if they reach a speed of only 15 knots on their contract trial. The contractor is subjected to a moderate penalty for each quarter knot deficiency in speed below 16 knots; but he has no incentive whatever to build a vessel that will do better than 16 knots, and there is no reason to expect that he would do it.

"We have always contended that the withdrawal of speed premiums to builders of naval vessels was a piece of penny-wise economy. Those who brought it about prated about the saving made in the amount of the premium, and wholly forgot that the shipbuilder, in making his original bid, took into consideration the amount of speed premiums that he could fairly count on receiving. Further, the speed made in the contract trial run of four hours is no such false index of the speed under service conditions, as has been claimed. No better proof of this could be given than the magnificent voyage of the *Oregon*, and the high-speed records which she made after cruising ten thousand miles and with engine and fire-room forces suffering from the heat of the tropics."

New Theory of Sun Spots.—The following new theory of the formation of solar spots and protuberances is due to Director Fenyi of the Observatory of Kaloska. It is described by *Die Natur* (Berlin), from whose account the *Revue Scientifique* makes the following abstract: "Jets of vapor, especially water vapor, are projected from the sun's interior and traverse the solar atmosphere with great speed, finally reaching the regions that may be regarded as empty of matter, where they expand and where their heat is transformed into motion so that their light is extinguished. These jets condense outside of the solar atmosphere and form clouds which, in the reflected light of the sun, appear light and silvery. Part of these clouds do not return to the sun, but part do so with enormous speed, owing to which on entering the solar atmosphere the motion is transformed into heat and there is illumination again. Besides, the arrival of the clouds causes currents in the solar atmosphere and great rarefaction at the affected points, where the observer soon sees the deeper parts, which appear to him like dark spots."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"Liquid hydrogen," says *Science*, commenting on Professor Dewar's feat recently described in these columns, "will never be as cheap as liquid air, because nature does not supply the gas in equal abundance. But nothing except the cost now stands in the way of producing liquid hydrogen in any quantity that science may require, whether for investigation of its own properties or for the prosecution of various lines of research into the constitution of matter in general."

ATTENTION is called by the *Journal des Transports*, Paris, to the reported boycott by American women placed upon French milliners, etc., and the *Journal* advises French railroads and 'tram lines' to refrain in turn from buying American machine tools and machinery and Westinghouse brakes. "We feel free to say," remarks *The Scientific Machinist*, in commenting on this advice, "that if French users of machinery fail to give themselves the advantage of using American machines and 'slacken their orders and finally suppress them altogether,' as they are advised to do by our French contemporary, they will probably do themselves far more injury than they will do any one else, and it is probable that there is nothing that German and other European manufacturers would be more glad to see than such a systematic attempt on the part of the French manufacturers to hold themselves aloof from progressive influences."

"WHAT is even regarded as a vile weed can, with a little stretch of imagination, be turned into an ornamental plant or delicious vegetable," says *Meehan's Monthly*. "This is especially the case with the common burdock, Lappa major. Schoolboys all know it from gathering the burs and compressing them together by the curved points of the floral involucre. This is all they know about it. It is difficult to see anything more to be despised in the burdock leaf than in the leaf of the rhubarb. It appears that it is largely used in China for food. But it is stated that, if the stalks be cut down before the flowers expand and then be boiled, the taste is relished equally with asparagus. The leaves when young are boiled and eaten as we eat spinach. In Japan, it is in universal use. Thousands of acres are devoted to its culture. But in this case the root is the object. It requires deep soil to get the roots to the best advantage."

"THE proposal of Governor Black, which has now become law, to depute to Cornell the care of a considerable tract of forest land, and the duty of demonstrating to Americans the theory, methods, and profits of scientific forestry, has a curious appropriateness much commented on at the university," says *The Scientific American Supplement*, "since two thirds of the wealth of Cornell has been derived from the location and skilful management of forest lands, the net receipts from this source being to date $4,112,000. In the course of twenty years' management the university has thrice sold the timber on small pieces of land which it still holds, and received a larger price at the third sale than at the first. The conduct of this land business is so systematized that the treasurer of the university knows to a dot the amount of pine, hemlock, birch, maple, basswood, and oak timber, even to the number of potential railroad ties, telegraph poles, and fence posts on each fourth part of a quarter section owned by Cornell. Certainly, Cornell is rich in experience for the business side of a forestry experiment such as Governor Black proposes. The university forest lands from which its endowment has been realized are in Wisconsin."

"NOT content with the prominence attained through the 'telectroscope,' Herr Szczepanik is said to have perfected an invention that is destined to revolutionize an important branch of the textile industry," says *The Western Electrician*, Chicago. "By utilizing photography and electricity he claims to be able to accomplish, in a quarter of an hour, the work of designers which heretofore has occupied months or years, according to the size of the design. By means of a photograph about four feet square the design for a Jacquard loom is reproduced with all its squares, . . . and the tedious work of a year or two is accomplished in a quarter of an hour; further, by the use of electricity the inventor . . . weaves direct from the original design plate. . . . It is said that the first public appearance of this new wonder is reserved for the Paris Exhibition, where it will weave silk handkerchiefs. According to the London daily papers, which have shown great interest in the scheme, the purchaser of such a handkerchief will be photographed by an apparatus in the loom itself, the design plate will be prepared by the same machine, and then it will make a silk handkerchief with the purchaser's likeness woven into it, so that not more than half an hour from the time when the portrait was taken the buyer will be able to take away with him as a memento of the exhibition a handkerchief with his inwoven portrait. This announcement sounds like a 'quack medicine man's' advertisement, but it may be work of the London reporters instead of Herr Szczepanik."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS AND COLONIAL EXPANSION.

THE religious journals of the country differ quite as markedly among themselves as to the wisdom and expediency of the policy of imperialism, so-called, as do the secular papers. Those that lean towards the new doctrine of colonial expansion generally take the ground that, while the acquirement of new territory was not one of the objects of the war, that alternative is being forced upon us by new and unexpected conditions, and we can not now draw back without detriment to our reputation and our status as an enlightened and Christian nation. *The Outlook* is opposed to expansion on economic as well as political grounds. It speaks of Germany, Holland, Italy, and other colonial powers, with their large surplus populations which can find an outlet only by the acquisition of new territory. What we need, however, it says, is "not new territory, but new people to occupy the territory already ours." It discusses our territorial acquisitions in the past, and the policy that we have pursued in regard to their settlement and administration. "But what has made the nation rich," it adds with emphasis, "has been, not acquiring territory for itself, but acquiring it for civilization and humanity." And this policy of the past, it is argued, is our precedent for the future. It proceeds from this:

"What America wants is not territorial expansion, but expansion of civilization. We want, not to acquire the Philippines for ourselves, but to give to the Philippines free schools, a free church, open courts, no caste, equal rights to all. This is for our interest. To annex Hawaii to the United States will add nothing to our wealth, and a great deal to our burdens and our responsibilities. It may be our duty to assume the burden; but it is a burden to be assumed, not a property to enrich us. But it will add a great deal to our wealth to confer upon Hawaii the benefits which freedom and civilization have added to us. With increase of life comes increase of demands. A civilized people in Hawaii or the Philippines will want agricultural tools for their fields, carpets for their floors, organs for their parlors, books for their libraries; and these demands, created by civilization, will create in turn a new market for our products and a new call for our industries.

"The whole history of America for the last hundred years demonstrates the truth that the nation which best serves others best serves itself. The expansion of American life may involve some expansion of American political responsibility; but the less responsibility consonant with the giving of life the better; the fewer the distant islands that belong to us, and the greater the civilization that belongs to them, the richer we shall be. In this matter our national precedents confirm our national principles. We need no new territory; we need only new opportunities for service. We shall best serve our own interests by considering only how we can best serve the interests of others."

The Congregationalist states its position on the same subject in the following sentences:

"Only as carrying out divine purposes can we advocate the adoption of a colonial policy which would compel us to maintain armies and a navy to protect distant lands; which would bring us into complications with the powers of the Old World and make us an active party with them in administering the world's affairs. Imperialism—the ambition to extend our territory for the sake of increasing our power—we believe would expose us to ruin through jealousies of other nations. But to refuse to take the responsibilities which God lays on us to help our fellow men would lead us to ruin ourselves. If we are to have colonies as a result of this war, our only safe policy must be that of England, as described by Gladstone when he said: 'I have always maintained that we are bound by ties of honor and conscience to our colonies. But the idea that the colonies add to the strength of the mother country appears to me to be as dark a superstition as any that existed in the Middle Ages.'"

Among the papers outspoken in opposition is *The Observer*, (Cumberland Presbyterian, St. Louis). It quotes Mr. Henry Watterson's argument in favor of expansion, but it thinks that ex-President Cleveland's words of warning were "far wiser and more thoughtful." It concludes as follows:

"The brilliant editor of *The Courier-Journal* has studied English politics to little purpose if he thinks England is not menaced and threatened by socialism and agrarianism. Besides, how ridiculous it is to compare overcrowded England with undeveloped America! No, Cæsarism is no cure for the discontent of the masses. It is the cause of the growing restlessness among the downtrodden of all countries. A pitiful plea it is that we must have war to save our young manhood from ruin. We must burden the nation with debt and create a master to place over our bowed backs. The world knows no such master as a standing army. There is no despotism so arrogant, so insolent, so intolerant, and so heartless as a military despotism. Cæsarism ruined Rome, it has ruined France, and it will ruin America if we place our necks under its yoke."

The Christian Intelligencer approaches the subject cautiously. "Possibly the time has come," it says, "to abandon the isolation we have maintained. The matter can be considered soberly and without haste, and with a proper regard for providential indications." *The Advance* and *The North and West* view the matter in much the same light. *The Journal and Messenger* sees special difficulties in the government of distant lands, because of political weaknesses and shortcomings here at home. On this point, it says:

"Congress is now so uncertain a quantity, and its members are so much occupied with securing reëlection and providing places for their constituents, that its government of distant colonies might be neglected; important measures might be delayed until too late, and mischievous measures passed. We should perhaps need a new cabinet officer, a secretary for the colonies, whose eye would be continually upon them, and who would make necessary recommendations which ought at least to have prompt attention. Appointments would be bad under the spoils system; but while civil-service reform is not making progress just at present we can not doubt that when the war is over it will be taken up again. We have the ability; all this nation needs to successfully govern distant colonies is honesty. England succeeds partly because she has abundance of trained clerks who are appointed without regard to party. Even tho a governor of a distant country be incompetent he is likely to have good men under him."

THE THEOLOGY OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE question has been brought up for debate in various quarters as to what limitations the Young Men's Christian Association should place upon itself in the discussion of theological questions. *The Independent* expresses an opinion on the subject in these words: "Within the limits of what is loosely called the Evangelical faith, that Association is for all theologies alike. It has to do with Christianity, not theologies." *The Presbyterian Banner* looks at the matter differently. In its mind, "Christianity without a theology is a chimera and a delusion. To esteem all theologies alike, means that theology of a Briggs or a Butler has the same value as that of a Luthardt or a Liddon." Rev. Philip S. Moxom, D.D., the well-known Baptist preacher, contributes an article to the discussion in which he expresses himself as follows:

"It [the Y. M. C. A.] is not called upon in the exercise of its proper function to enter the field of theological debate. It is a matter of entire indifference to it that one church holds to the necessity of immersion, another believing that sprinkling is sufficient. The same is true with reference to the philosophical theory of the atonement. Some churches hold predominantly to the

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old substitutionary theory; others to the later governmental theory; and still others mainly to the moral-influence theory.

"The associations in their religious work will undoubtedly teach that Jesus Christ lived and died to save sinners, but they have no responsibility for any special theory which assumes to explain in theological terms the method of salvation. The fact that food nourishes life is evident to all, but disputes arise at once when we attempt to describe in detail how it does so. The same relation holds between spiritual facts and theories."

In opposition to this we have the views of Rev. Dr. Albert H. Plumb, equally well known as a prominent Congregationalist. Referring especially to the doctrine of the inspiration of the Scriptures, Dr. Plumb says:

"The Young Men's Christian Association workers continually appeal to the Bible as authoritative in its statements of the conditions on which alone the soul can be saved. And it may easily happen that a hundred Christian Association teachers, in setting forth to their Bible classes Christ's words on everlasting punishment, the tares and the wheat, the impassable gulf, and the eternal sin that hath never forgiveness, will encounter a hundred young men, each of whom will say: 'These are isolated texts, which in my view make God's character dark, and God is light. I don't need any authority to tell me that these portions of the Bible are not a revelation from God. I understand for myself.' Now if the teacher lisps a syllable in defense of the words of Christ as final authority, this doctor of the new theology, who lays down the law in *The Association Outlook*, cries out: 'Stop. You have no call to teach theology; you are involving the Association in the theological controversies rife in the church to-day.' In other words, in Association work every one is free to attack the authority of Christ's words, and no one is at liberty to defend them. The new theology has the right of way, and a monopoly of free speech."

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE PROPOSALS.

THE program which the Lambeth Conference years ago submitted to the world, embodying four indispensable conditions of any scheme for unity which would be acceptable to the Protestant Episcopal Church, has become historic, but has for years been looked upon as moribund. Now *The Church Standard* (Protestant Episcopal, Philadelphia) makes a suggestion which *The Independent* promptly takes up, and on the basis of which it thinks the Lambeth proposals for unity might be revived with a chance of success. The utterance of *The Church Standard* is as follows:

"Every Catholic church is *ipso facto* episcopal. Hence the use of that word in the corporate name of our church is useless if the church is Catholic, and its only purpose is to differentiate our communion, and so to emphasize our separation from Christian bodies which have not the episcopate. Thus, like *Protestant*, the word *episcopal*, as an ecclesiastical designation, is a word of *division*, and as such we dislike it. We go so far as to think that the Lambeth Conference committed a capital blunder in the tactics of conciliation when it made 'the historic *episcopate*' one of its four indispensable conditions of unity. If it had said the historic *ministry*, that phrase would have meant the same thing, and while it would have been understood to mean the same thing, it would have been less objectionable to many non-Episcopalian Christians. In short, longing for, and looking to the unity of Christ's church, which will come in God's good time, we can not rejoice in the adoption by any church of any name or qualification which bears on its forefront the idea of division; and therefore we can not love the name Protestant Episcopal."

The Independent finds this suggestion "startling," but "correct," and comments further as follows:

"What! 'Every Catholic church *ipso facto* episcopal?' That startles one. Can not a Presbyterian or Congregational church have part in the Catholic church? But let us see what is meant by the word 'episcopal.' We are once more startled to see that by 'episcopate' our contemporary is ready to mean 'ministry,' and that it would have put 'the historic ministry' in place of 'the historic episcopate' in the famous proposals for union of the Lambeth Conference. We are unwilling to believe that the learned editor, Dr. John Fulton, would juggle with words. He can hardly mean to designate a ministry as historic because it has received its commission from a superior order. It must be that the same order and persons are meant by 'episcopate' that are meant by 'ministry,' and he must imply that true bishops exist in the ministry of other denominations, as they claim to be true. If this can be granted, that pastors may be true historic bishops, and possess valid rights of succession to the bishops of the apostolic church, then there may be hope of success in reopening the discussion of the proposals of the Lambeth Conference. Those proposals have gone into ancient history, but they can be revived on the basis of the change of the word 'episcopate' to 'ministry,' with what it involves.

"But will any one second Dr. Fulton's proposal?"

RELIGIOUS FAITH AND DOUBT OF SIX REPRESENTATIVE ENGLISH POETS.

THE Rev. R. A. Armstrong, of Liverpool, has selected for consideration in book-form six English poets whom he characterizes as the true representatives of the religious faith and doubt which have contended for sway over the minds of the men of the nineteenth century.

These six poets, says Mr. Armstrong, may be arranged in two groups:

"Shelley, Clough, Arnold: these prevailingly represent the spirit of criticism, be it by vehement revolt or by subtle questioning. Wordsworth, Tennyson, Browning: these prevailingly represent the spirit of affirmation of God here present now, or of man to live on with God hereafter. And there can be no question that these poets of affirmation, man for man, are greater than those poets of criticism; tho Wordsworth had not in him the music that Shelley had, nor Browning the chastened sensitiveness to diction that Arnold had—greater, therefore, not by the superiority of natural poetic gift, but by glow of the central fire. For magnificent conviction, the prophet's certainty of transcendent truth, it is this that makes man great, be it as poet or in any other calling that a man may fill. And if there be found any who will still maintain that Shelley out-tops these others, it will be not the critical element in Shelley that has fundamentally convinced him, but his glowing affirmation of the beauty of the world and the ultimate ascendency of love. Or if there be any who pleads that Matthew Arnold is relegated to no secondary rank, it will be, not the pervasive doubt that has taken him captive, but that brave confronting of all sadness and that call to duty which rings from his noblest lines. For always it is conviction that gives power; always it is proclamation of what is or shall be that moves and sways the souls of men."

Altho Shelley, more than any other poet that ever lived, represented the spirit of revolt against all authority human and divine, it was a spirit of revolt for the sake of human joy and goodness. He uttered, as no one else has ever uttered in verse, the hoarse voice of the avenger of human oppression, heard with such awful madness in the Reign of Terror; and the manifestation of Shelley's splendid genius at a time when much of the world was sunk in despair is a direct refutation of that latter-day criticism which attempts to explain that the dearth of great poetry now is due to the pessimism of the age. Shelley was a pessimist, but above and beyond it he was an idealist.

We quote Mr. Armstrong's final summing up of the Shelleyan gospel:

"We get, perhaps, at the root of it all when we say, Love was his only law. Now Love is a beautiful and holy law, but it is not the only one for men. There is a twin-law named Duty; and Duty and Love must go hand-in-hand to make the perfect humanity. The pursuit of love and of love alone is, after all, the following of desire, however pure, however spiritual. And sometimes the call to us is to go against desire. But Shelley followed desire always, believing desire itself to prove the divinity of the

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thing desired. He sought undoubtedly, and loved, the perfect spiritual beauty. But he was prone to think he had found this in individual women, and to throw the fervor of religion into his love of them. He held all physical beauty to be the veil of the divine; but sometimes he so dwells on the physical that the high strenuousness of the divine is lost. And we miss in him that manlier worship of the 'Stern Daughter of the Voice of God,' which in Wordsworth braces the reader out of the languor of mere longing into the strong mood of toil and battle.

"Yet we must give to Shelley a place in the temple of humanity, where indeed he has few rivals. . . . . .

"Heretic, yes, and anarchist! Yet would that we had to-day his passion for liberty, for justice, for truth; would that we had his faith in the purity, the beauty, the holiness of that Unseen Power which pervades and sustains the world!"

Wordsworth is, of course, the great representative of the revelation through nature and man. Mr. Armstrong counts him the supreme poet of the century, but declares that he wrote enough doggerel to destroy any of his contemporaries:

"Much which is not doggerel will seem so unless we approach it in a mood of great patience and unfailing reverence; but his greatest utterances are so great that in their kind they are absolutely unrivaled in the world's literature; they are wholly unique; they are prophecies in a new Scripture; they are a new evangel for mankind; they are the Bible of a new and larger faith which was to destroy the narrow creeds of the established Christianity; they constitute, perhaps, the mightiest single intellectual influence of the nineteenth century; the only possible rival being that illuminating and penetrating conception associated with the splendid name of Darwin. . . . . .

"What then was the characteristic, the essential nature of this new faith? To put it into the fewest words it was this: In outward nature Wordsworth beheld the face of God reflected; and reflected there also he beheld the mind of man; and nature became to him the medium through which the mind of God and the mind of man met together, and Divinity and Humanity communed.

"Yes; regarded almost universally as supremely the poet of nature, Wordsworth was in a still deeper sense the poet of man. But as the astronomer fixes his eye, not on the star he would especially observe, but on another lying a little to the side, knowing that thus he would most clearly and truly see the object of his research, so Wordsworth did not direct his gaze on man, but at field, and wood, and sea, that there he might read

"'The still, sad music of humanity!'"

The reason given for naming Arthur Hugh Clough in this list of representative poets is, that while he was a poet of supreme gifts, perhaps equal in genius to most of the others in this galaxy, he is the best of all illustrations of those victims of the universal doubt that appalled the age between the old and new faith. His doubt withered his promising genius.

Tennyson is taken as the representative of "The Larger Hope," but Mr. Armstrong doubts the sufficiency of the phrase to describe Tennyson's religious spirit:

"If with Paul we are to draw sharp distinction between hope and faith, then faith, which is greater than hope, is certainly a mark of Tennyson. For one realizes as one reads page after page of the communion of the man with his friends, as one beholds the very processes by which his verse framed itself in his soul, that his are songs of a very real faith, not merely of a hope which tremulously thinks, conjectures, or supposes. It is only when we come to compare with his utterances the noble and unfaltering flights of Browning, that we feel that the faith of the latter was of a yet more stalwart and native type. . . . . .

"What then has been the message of this poet to the folk of his time and nation in the highest things that move the mind of men?

"If Tennyson rewrought hope and faith for England and the nineteenth century, it was not that he had not sounded the deepest depths of modern doubt. Nay, it was his very mastery of Lucretian and Darwinian philosophies that distinguished his faith from the common and mediocre orthodoxies of his day.

"No intellectual suggestion was too deadly a heresy for him to measure its depths and breadth and coordinate it with the knowledge of his time. He entered into the soul of Latin Lucretius, and sang that old philosophy which swept the Pagan gods from out their temples and built up the universe of atoms driving myriad-fold across the void. He entered into the soul of the materialist of to-day, and put into weird verse the thought of human life rising out of the dark, eternal deep:

"'Whirl'd through a million æons through the vast
Waste dawn of multitudinous eddying light;'

to be stranded for a little while in human consciousness, moving down 'fated channels' and then swept out again

"'To that last deep where we and thou are still.'

"Again and again in the stanzas of 'In Memoriam' uprises the all-questioning doubt, which asks if there be indeed a God or any hope for men of eternal life. Of all that skepticism Tennyson sounded the depths."

Of Matthew Arnold Mr. Armstrong writes as follows:

"Arnold, like Clough, had a highly developed tendency to doubt and question, but he had also in him that sterner stuff which has made the Arnolds on the whole the most remarkable English family of the nineteenth century. And so, while he himself, with all his affection and reverence for Clough, deplores his friend's indecision, he never lacked decisiveness, and no man can charge it against Arnold that what he has written has been wanting in effect. His prose has been, in fact, comparable as an intellectual force to the forces I have already named, in permanence surpasses all of them save the Darwinian teachings; and his poetry reflects, so far as true poetry may, the teachings of his prose.

"So that for all the sadness, the fastidiousness, and the skepticism which breathe through Arnold's verse, there is in it a virility which I for my part am unable to discover in that of Clough. He is never paralyzed by his doubts even when they go to the very abyss of things. He is never in any doubt about his doubt; and he is always certain of his certainties. His arrow never wavers as it cleaves toward the mark. And even when his song is saddest, his sentiment most delicate and subtle, we always feel that this is a strong and masculine soul with whom we have communed. These are great qualities; and when we add to them his much finer poetic gifts, they abundantly account for the fact that his verse has taken a permanent place in English literature, while that of Clough is almost entirely neglected."

For Mr. Armstrong, Browning is the greatest of the six. He says:

"Two supreme spiritual convictions seem to me to stand out as the very sum and substance of Browning's religion. The one is the absolute union of power and love in God; the other is the strenuous joy of the life that is to be.

"The absolute union of power and love in God. If a man hold that, then the light of it floods all his days, and no care can ever long depress, nor any sorrow slay.

"We have in Browning's 'Christmas Eve' the hint of how came to him the faith that the Supreme in power is no less the supreme in love. He is out under the driving breath of those Christian skies, and he tells how

"'In youth I looked to those very skies,
And, probing their immensities,
I found God there, His visible power;
Yet felt in my heart, amid all its sense
Of the power, an equal evidence
That His love, there too, was the nobler dower.
For the living worm within its clod
Were diviner than a loveless God
Amid his worlds, I will dare to say.' . . . . . .

"Again, in his early poem, 'Paracelsus,' he utters, in words which General Gordon declared had more often inspired him to conquer gloom than any others outside the Bible, this same great faith in the high life that is to be:

"'*I shall arrive!* What time, what circuit first,
I ask not; but unless God sends His hail
Or blinding fireballs, sleet or stifling snow,
In some time, His good time, I shall arrive;
He guides me and the bird. In his good time.'

"Yes; for himself he knew, with that sure knowledge which is the prophet's more than the logician's, the seer's rather than the philosopher's, that he should arrive at that mode of being in

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which the power and the love are seen to be one perfection, and the soul moves in perfect harmony with both."

Finally, we can do no better than quote a paragraph from Mr. Armstrong's preface, in which he turns to the future:

"We look now for some other great affirmer to arise, some poet-prophet who shall herald the brighter and surer faith of the twentieth Christian century. William Watson possesses all the ethical enthusiasm requisite, and very high poetic gifts; but, alas! the flourishing of nations steeped in crime, or seemingly indifferent to it, has undermined his faith in the moral government of the world; and the touch of the living God with the soul of man seems to him a dream. I long greatly that he should recover a more piercing vision and a loftier trust. Then would he worthily carry on the line of prophetic poesy."

SHOULD WE GIVE THANKS TO GOD FOR VICTORIES OVER SPAIN?

ON the night of July 6, President McKinley issued the following proclamation:

"*To the People of the United States of America:*

"At this time, when to the yet fresh remembrance of the unprecedented success which attended the operations of the United States fleet in the Bay of Manila on the first day of May last, are added the tidings of the no less glorious achievements of the naval and military arms of our beloved country at Santiago de Cuba, it is fitting that we should pause, and, staying the feeling of exultation that too naturally attends great deeds wrought by our countrymen in our country's cause, should reverently bow before the throne of divine Grace and give devout praise to God, who holdeth the nations in the hollow of His hand and worketh upon them the marvels of His high will, and who has thus far vouchsafed to us the light of His face and led our brave soldiers and seamen to victory.

"I therefore ask the people of the United States, upon next assembling for divine worship in their respective places of meeting, to offer thanksgiving to Almighty God, who, in His inscrutable way, now leading our hosts upon the waters to unscathed triumph, now guiding them in a strange land through the dread shadows of death to success, even tho at a fearful cost, now bearing them without accident or loss to far-distant climes, has watched over our cause and brought nearer the success of the right and the attainment of just and honorable peace.

"With the nation's thanks let there be mingled the nation's prayers that our gallant sons may be shielded from harm alike on the battle-field and in the clash of fleets and be spared the scourge of suffering and disease while they are striving to uphold their country's honor; and withal let the nation's heart be stilled with holy awe at the thought of the noble men who have perished as heroes die, and be filled with compassionate sympathy for all those who suffer bereavement or endure sickness, wounds, and bonds by reason of the awful struggle. And, above all, let us pray with earnest fervor that He, the Dispenser of all good, may speedily remove from us the untold afflictions of war and bring to our dear land the blessings of restored peace and to all the domain now ravaged by the cruel strife the priceless boon of security and tranquillity."

The Washington *Star* predicts "a hearty and universal response" to the proclamation on the part of the people, saying:

"After the battle last Sunday, in which Spain's best ships were destroyed, Captain Philip of the *Texas* called upon his crew to uncover and offer thanks for the triumph of the American arms. In such a spirit as this should the progress of the war toward a complete vindication of the American contention be observed by the people at home. They will follow the suggestion of their chief executive, and show that in the hour of their triumphs they forget not the Providence that watches over nations as well as men."

The Mail and Express, New York, considers the proclamation in line with American sentiment and custom. It says:

"Throughout the public careers of those statesmen who have most conspicuously left the impress of their genius and patriotism upon our upward and onward way, there runs no more beautiful or inspiring fact than our complete dependence upon and recognition of divine guidance and aid. This may be often shrouded in political discussion and partizan strife; but it has never failed to shine resplendent and convincing when a great emergency or peril, impending or past, has really touched the national heart and awakened the national conscience.

"This surest and simplest of all American creeds found earliest expression in the Declaration. It has its place in our federal oath of office and in the routine of our federal business. Every President of the United States has given it new force in either individual or official utterance. Annually, in November, the people reassert this abiding faith. The martyred Lincoln, during the struggle to maintain the Union, was wont to mark our great victories by an appeal for general and devout thanksgiving. . . .

"In this proclamation, most happily phrased, there breathes that exalted sentiment and unfaltering trust wherein lies the secret of our progress and whence must come the maintenance of our proud position among the nations of the earth. Sunday, then, will be a day of general praise and supplication; and in such a time we may well let sorrow share with resentment our contemplation of an armed foe whose glorious past but serves to emphasize an inglorious present."

The New York *Times* thinks that the proclamation lacks a little in perspective.

"With the relations of Providence to the affairs of any one nation or individual and the degree to which they can be modified by prayer it is not necessary to deal. Various views prevail among various peoples and persons, and each has an unquestioned right to act upon them without objection or criticism, but among those who hold in perfect sincerity that this particular religious function is proper and effective it is still recognized that a call to prayer and worship from the head of a nation should be reserved for occasions of extraordinary moment, when the nation has achieved a decisive victory in a very serious struggle or has been granted escape from a great danger.

"The destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago de Cuba does not seem to us to be the first, and it certainly is not the second. We have not escaped any peril so far as the public is aware, and the recent achievement, while it was in every way creditable to our navy, and was singularly fortunate, was, all things considered, not so extraordinary or so completely decisive as to require special recognition before the throne of divine Grace.

"It is, of course, open to any one to believe that the Almighty led the Spanish admiral or his Government to order the desperate sortie and inspired the wretched tactics and the wild marksmanship that saved our vessels from harm during the brief period in which their well-served and tremendously powerful batteries were sending the Spanish fleet to destruction, but the crushing of such a foe under such conditions does not quite appear to be a special providence. It is in no irreverent spirit that we express the opinion that our naval commanders, relying only on the ordinary favor of Heaven, would have been ashamed to fail in it."

The Evening Post, New York, fears that the President's call to prayer will grate on the finest religious sensibility. "If pray we must," says *The Post*, "urgent subjects for prayer suggest themselves in the danger and temptations which will follow the war." As to the proclamation itself, *The Post* says:

"However well-intentioned, his proclamation reads too much like a vainglorious triumphing over a weak foe. There is a great difference between our present war and the Civil War. Then our very national life was endangered. Then we went about with a sense of instant peril. It was natural, it was devout, in those critical years, after a great victory, to lift up the instinctive cry, 'Thank God!' But our war with Spain has never struck home to the national consciousness in any such way. Saying nothing of the way in which it was brought on, it has never aroused a feeling of national danger, never been anything more than an unequal combat of which the event could be in no doubt. Therefore, no victory, no series of victories, can come as a great deliverance. As leading to the peace which we all desire we rejoice in them, but our fervent thanksgivings will rise to heaven only when peace actually comes. And to the really devout mind there is something shocking in this particular arguing that the divine favor is ours because we have crushed a feeble enemy. True reverence does not thus press the details of slaughter as a reason for praise of the Highest. As the lofty-minded Lincoln said to Americans, the Almighty has His own purposes; and a becoming awe, a reverent silence, a standing still to see the salvation of God, are much more fitting in the midst of war, as Lincoln reminded us, than a loud and boastful Te Deum."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

COMMENTS ON THE WAR.

INTEREST in the war was not running very high in Europe from the middle of June toward the end of the month. The end of the war must prove unfavorable to the Spaniards, so argue most of the journals, but the Americans have failed to carry on their operations with such vigor as to force Spain to acknowledge herself beaten. The damage done to either belligerent in Cuba seems to be slight, and in the Philippines no progress can be made until Admiral Dewey receives reinforcements. Neither the Spaniards nor the Americans show any great excitement. The Paris correspondent of the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"I have just had reports of the feeling in both countries by persons belonging to neither of them, and therefore very likely to judge calmly. The Spaniards, said my friend from Spain, are not to be regarded as deeply stirred by the war. The only signs of interest in Spain is the increased circulation of the newspapers. For the rest, everything is much as usual. The theaters are full and the bull-fights well patronized. The great majority of the people regard the war as something which does not concern them. All seem to agree that in the end the United States must win; but the matter is left entirely in the hands of the politicians. This forms the greatest danger to the monarchy. The people would not rise in defense of the Queen-Regent, whose only protection is that her adversaries quarrel among themselves.

"From the United States comes the news that the war has not aroused any enthusiasm, or, at least, not any violent excitement. The people have come to appreciate the fact that Spain is so much weaker than the United States that she can not be looked upon as a match in a fair contest. Hence the majority of the Americans bother their heads little about the war; it is, they think, a matter which will run along without their attention. The Washington authorities are left to do as they please. If, however, European intervention were threatened, the entire American people would be roused.

"Probably both nations will take a greater interest when battles have been fought ashore. Thus far the curious fact should be recorded that both nations think the war chiefly a government affair."

The Spanish Government does not show any inclination to sue for peace, and the Spanish officers will not hear of peace, as they believe the Spanish army to be as much superior to that of the United States as the navy has proven itself inferior. The trade chamber at Barcelona protests against the continuation of the war; but its influence is confined to a small circle of business men, and is purely local.

Much interest is shown throughout the world in the side issues of the war. In ultra-Radical and Socialist circles the defeat of Spain is regarded as synonymous with a crushing blow to the Church of Rome. This sentiment, which prevents numerous people throughout South America from siding with Spain, is expressed in the *Vorwärts*, Buenos Ayres, as follows:

"To people who have studied the history of unhappy Spain without prejudice, the cause of her downfall is no secret. Spain is the country *par excellence* of Clericalism, to which she gave a better chance than it had anywhere else for proving its civilizing power. Intellectual enlightenment and religious doubt, described by the church as the enemies of the state and of society, have been thoroughly repressed in Spain. The Jesuits have exercised undisputed sway. Yet those ills of capitalistic development—misery and slavery of the masses—which should have vanished with the 'return to Christianity,' are more apparent in Spain than ever. The rest of Europe may really be said to be steeped in unbelief. But there is no reason to envy Spain the condition which her faith has produced for her. Her plundered colonies, struggling with the courage of despair to free themselves, her own division into parties which oppose each other with the bitterest hatred, her material ruin, are the result of three centuries of Jesuit rule, during which the elements of modern civilization were partly destroyed, partly placed at the disposal of the church."

The same paper then quotes from an article in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which has been much noticed, in which it is asserted that the Jesuits are responsible for Spain's inadequate preparations for defense, as they exercise unlimited influence and introduce corruption everywhere. As an instance, it is mentioned that a wealthy shipowner offered to bring the sick and wounded home from the Philippines free of charge; but the Jesuits, who are interested in the Companie Transatlantica, forced the Government to refuse this generous offer.

Our countrymen in the Hawaiian Islands have naturally been hoping that the war may further the annexation project. *The Star*, Honolulu, says:

"The Manila expedition is proving a very valuable object-lesson upon this point. It is being realized that the 2,000 miles between these islands and the coast can be bridged, and form no impossible distance for war-vessels to pass over and be in perfect trim for active operations. The strategic side of the question which was derided some time ago, not only in the States, but on the islands, is the great factor in annexation now, while the commercial side is not receiving so much attention. . . . The action of the Hawaiian Government in not proclaiming neutrality has won friends among Senators and Representatives and among those who influence both Senators and Representatives."

The Hawaiian Gazette says:

"It is in accordance with international law for a nation to waive its neutrality. It has been done on many occasions. Each nation is the judge in its own case, and no other nation can interfere. The consular representatives here would naturally report to their government the fact that our neutrality has been waived, without protest of any kind, altho we hear that one has been made by the Spanish consul. Upon these reports their governments will act, if they act at all.

"Any effectual protest by a European country against the use of Hawaii by the United States would be an indirect interference which the United States would not tolerate for a moment. They would treat it as an unfriendly act amounting substantially to a declaration of war."

The same paper in another place illustrates the actual value of arbitration treaties. The treaty between Spain and Hawaii, concluded before the protection of the United States was thought of, provides that a third party shall be chosen as arbitrator in case of a dispute between Spain and Hawaii. *The Gazette*, however, says:

"We believe that the ethics of civilized nations permits them to break their word when it is inconvenient to keep it, and there is no reason why we should be squeamish about it in this case. We are under two obligations, one to the United States and the other to wicked Spain. Are we bound to keep our obligations to a wicked man or a wicked nation? Have we the right to reward those cruel Spaniards with virtuous dealings on our part?"

The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, referring to the reported intention of the Spanish Government to send a strong fleet to the Philippines, expresses itself to the following effect:

According to the closest computation, thirty-nine days must elapse ere the fleet can reach Manila, that is, if the Suez canal is used. Now, according to international agreement, the Suez canal is to be open to ships of war at all times, but battles must not be fought in it. There are quite a number of rules regulating the supply of coal, the provisioning of ships of war, the speed, etc. But all this is not worth the paper it is written on if one of the nations at war is powerful enough to ignore the Treaty of Constantinople. It is much wiser to rely upon coaling-stations on the coast of Africa. A *coup de main* can close the canal effectually.

The impression begins to gain ground in Europe that Spain will not sue for peace until she has been attacked on her own coasts. It is rumored that this impression also prevails in Washington, and that an American fleet will be sent to bring the Spaniards to terms.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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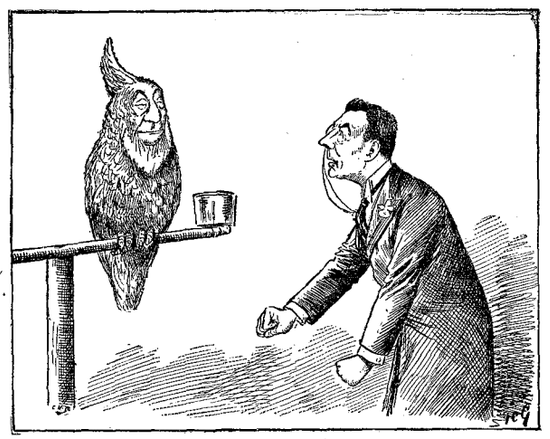
CHAMBERLAIN AND THE BOERS.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, Colonial Minister of Great Britain, continues to uphold his assertion that the British Government exercises certain rights in the Transvaal; he has on several occasions of late addressed the President of the South African Republic as a vassal, and spoken of him as such. The Boers, on the other hand, are more than ever determined to rid



"CONFOUND YOU! SAY 'SUZERAIN!'"
But up to now the bird will only say "Convention."
—*The Westminster Gazette, London.*

themselves of even a vestige of British suzerainty. The *Volksstem*, Pretoria, in a long article, expresses itself to the following effect:

It is for the people of the South African Republic, not for Britons, to say whether England shall be the suzerain of the Transvaal. And the people have spoken. They repudiate vassalage. In the Middle Ages nations bowed their heads before the Pope. 'The Pope hath said it,' that was enough. But in our days it seems rather ridiculous that Mr. Chamberlain endeavors to revive such power in his own person. The people of the country reject British rule in any shape or form. That is sufficient. Or are we the niggers of the Nile and the Niger, who can be made British or French by a stroke of the pen?

The British in South Africa realize that it means war if Great Britain presses her claims. *The Daily Mail*, London, says:

"*The Standard and Diggers' News*, in a duly inspired article says: 'If the imperial Government insists upon suzerainty over the Transvaal, there must be war.' Much uneasiness prevails in Pretoria and Johannesburg concerning the probable reception in England of President Krüger's despatch repudiating British suzerainty. It is understood that the Orange Free State Government approved the despatch. *The Cape Times* ridicules the action of the imperial military authorities in forbidding troops to ascend Majuba Hill in uniform for fear of offending the Boers. The journal says: 'We shall probably want Majuba shortly, and it is, therefore, well that the soldiers should know its topography, but why should they be afraid to wear the Queen's uniform.'"

The mining population continue to oppose President Krüger. He even receives threatening letters. No doubt there is some distress in the mining districts of Witwatersrand, but most correspondents acknowledge that it is due to the overgrowth of Johannesburg. The most disquieting feature of the question is that Cecil Rhodes, at a meeting of the Chartered Company, again promised to make Africa British from the Niger to the Nile, and that the actors in the Jameson raid, including *The Times* correspondent, Flora Shaw, are again at work in South Africa.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SIXTY-FIVE thousand Abyssinians under Ras Makonnen are reported to be near the Nile cataracts, where they will oppose the advance of the English. King Menelik is supposed to be in perfect accord with France and Russia in this.

A FRENCH VIEW OF AMERICA'S FUTURE.

ACCORDING to M. Pierre de Coubertin in an article entitled "The Philosophy of the History of the United States" (*Revue Bleue*), the idea is prevalent with us that we are designed by Providence as an example to the Old World of what a political and social organization ought to be. It is his opinion that our national success is due in great measure to the fact that we firmly believe this to be our mission.

As he studies our past, which he thinks absolutely necessary in order to understand our present and divine our future, he finds that few people have been more actuated by ideas and sentiments, few more united by powerful traditions than we. He finds that the "grand idea" which dominates transatlantic civilization, and the one upon which we ought always to count is *renovation*.

The vagueness of this term is removed by an exposition of the various religious controverises which have been the nucleus of the "national idea" since the landing of the Pilgrims. In the "dolorous Odyssey" of a handful of men driven far from their country by a rugged desire for individual regeneration, we find the seed from which has grown the belief in the predestination of the United States. Consciously or unconsciously, every American believes in it, and by it nearly all his deeds are inspired.

The Puritanic spirit has vanished with the Puritanic costume; but upon the old ideal has been built up a "collective sentiment" on which rests the whole American philosophy. Having found not the individual liberty they sought, they essayed a collective renovation, a "collectivity" which resembles that of the Old World only so far as its sons spill blood and sigh for gold.

To material growth in general, to the Louisiana purchase in particular, and to the Kentuckian *in propria persona* is attributed the new regeneration. The author says:

"This vast extent of horizon intoxicated especially the Kentuckian, who was destined to become the father of the second phase of the national idea (*état d'ame*) as the Puritan was of the first. I can but trace for you a hasty portrait of the Kentuckian; I can but say that he has in him a little of the Virginian civilization grafted upon the temperament of the trapper and the adventurer.

"Neglect no opportunity of studying this strange type of Kentuckian. It is he who reversed the destinies of the New World. He is found to-day in the Chicago man, but weakened and deformed.

"The Kentuckian loved whisky, duels, and cards; he was mad on the subject of eloquence; the sense of greatness was developed in him to a surprising degree; he magnified everything. His patriotism was exalted. Napoleon was his god, the eagle his emblem. He was bellicose. He pushed the war of 1812; he wished to conquer Canada; he finally obtained the annexation of Texas, the invasion of California, and the war against Mexico. The ease of the taking of Mexico delighted him and the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo fulfilled his desires.

"The United States now extended from one ocean to the other. Its area had been increased five times in forty-five years; it ranked among the great nations of the world.

"The Kentuckian, obscure worker in this immense work, had as spokesman Henry Clay, with whom Webster and Calhoun held their own, all carried away with the same dream of national greatness.

"Such are, reviewed with a haste which gives me some uneasiness and needs some apologies, the principal elements of this ideal of universal renovation which has marked so deeply the American soul with a belief, lasting and widespread, that the United States are designed by Providence to exercise a superior function, and leave in history an indelible line."

Continued fortune, rapidity of growth, successful settlement of civil war, anarchism, political corruption, and all economical crises threatening the government, have fostered this idea. Men have been raised up in moments of great peril capable of accomplishing a given work. Thus Washington and Lincoln were truly providential men, not with the genius of Napoleon, but of Jeanne

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d'Arc. Such a marvelous succession of events has not failed to leave an impression even upon the most ignorant of Americans that their country is different from others.

Then the rapid "Americanization" of the European emigrant, which is nothing short of prodigious. Whether this is as perfect at bottom as it appears, time must prove; but the fact remains that in a generation Europe seems to have lost all influence over her sons who left her to settle in the New World. The author makes bold to say that this is due to success. There is in the air, in the very life itself, something which captures youth and inoculates him with all the passions and traditions of the native. The fact is regarded as very curious, and, to a degree, unique.

But traditions and sentiments alone have not been sufficient to determine the collective current of feeling. It was necessary that the individual should have the equalities and defects requisite for carrying out what the author calls the "national dream."

America has therefore formed the American in the proportions required for the work to be accomplished. She has given to him an unbelievable endurance and a power of activity before unheard of.

As to the rôle which Europe has played in the history of the United States, the author looks upon it as neither brilliant nor clever. He likens it to the surly parent who gives to his son nothing but cross looks, leaving him to meet all sorts of exigencies in life as an offset for having brought him into it.

The French, he thinks, have left the transatlantic thought to form itself outside and beyond them:

"It is a fault no longer reparable, and one that will weigh heavily on the future. It is possible to establish some commercial relations between two countries which have even been strangers to each other; some intelligent effort, a little perseverance, is sufficient for that; but when it comes to connecting intellectually two worlds of which the thought is no longer in unison, there is every chance for failure. . . . Let us not be deceived by travelers' tales, by the manner in which we have been received over there, by the thousand nothings that constitute amiable but puerile politeness between two countries. We are for the Americans what Greece and Egypt were for Rome—a country of the past. We have committed the error of not comprehending that money and mercantile interests alone are not all that go to create a nation, and that when a people become rich and powerful, even if they never before had ambitions, then do ambitions come."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

END OF THE NIGER DISPUTE.

THE Anglo-French disputes regarding the "spheres of influence" in the Niger region have been settled by the commission appointed for that purpose. France gains possession of a part of the Niger and two commercial stations on the navigable part of the river. France, however, withdraws her claim to Boussa, and agrees not to differentiate against British exports. The principle that a territory must be effectually occupied before it can be claimed is fully vindicated by this Anglo-French agreement. The French, on the whole, are well satisfied, better than the British, who do not like the establishment of a French empire in Africa.

The *Temps*, Paris, says:

"France will hear with real satisfaction that an agreement has been arrived at, for it removes the danger of a diplomatic conflict, a danger which had increased materially during the last year, owing to the pugnacious spirit of Mr. Chamberlain and his political friends. The agreement represents in principle the well-considered policy of Lord Salisbury, and all who understand that the Niger question is to some extent the most important of all African questions, will appreciate the service rendered by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Colonial Minister."

The *Journal des Débats* is glad that France may now quietly apply her energies to the development of the regions which have fallen to her share. The British press, on the whole, also is satisfied. The agreement does not give to Great Britain as much as her jingoes put down as a minimum, but it removes the danger of open hostilities between the two countries. *The Times* mentions some "unpalatable surrenders," but thinks on the whole Great Britain has done well. *The Standard* acknowledges that the French were more active in establishing effective occupation where the British only sent a negro agent to conclude treaties. The Manchester *Guardian* says it would have been absurd to go to war over this question. *The Morning Post*, London, says:

"The astonishing thing about the settlement is the way in which M. Hanotaux has obtained the completion of his long-cherished design of a French empire in Northern Africa. The British were undoubtedly entitled to the left bank of the Niger as far north as the point opposite Say (which is on the right bank) and to the whole of Sokoto. The possession of Safi raised a presumption that the right bank below that point was British. The Royal Niger Company made treaties with all the leading chiefs in the area of Borgu and Boussa and as far north as Say on the right bank. These treaties were notified to the French Government, which raised no objection. Thus by every presumption known to international law the British sphere of influence ran from Ashanti in a wide sweep to Say, and the Hinterland of Dahomey was included in it. What was M. Hanotaux's method of action? He sent French officers with native troops into these regions, with orders to make treaties with the chiefs and hoist the French flag. This is a course that can by no possibility be described as friendly. What we can not understand is that this course was tolerated by the British Government. M. Hanotaux had studied the policy of previous British cabinets."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PHILIPPINES AND THEIR FUTURE.

OF much greater interest than the future of Cuba seems to be to the world at large the fate of the Philippines. The general impression seems to be that the war will not end until the group, or at least the largest portion of it, has passed into the possession of the United States, and the question most frequently asked is, What will we do with it? In England most people think the Philippines are as good as American already. It may, however, be worth while noticing an article in *The Westminster Gazette*, in which a former resident of Manila expresses himself to the following effect:

There are 15,000 Spanish regulars at Manila and 10,000 more in the forts in the interior. They are not inferior in fighting capabilities to any troops in the world. The natives are not, as a rule, opposed to Spanish rule. They object chiefly to the religious societies, a kind of monkish chartered companies, who rob them right and left. But the natives do not confound the monks with the Spaniards, and they are rather attached to the latter. The native is aware that the Government was unwilling rather than unable to curtail the power of the monks. The Europeans settled in the Philippines would, of course, prefer to see the islands in American hands.

The special correspondent of the Hongkong *Telegraph*, at Manila, who is very pro-American and hopes for the speedy downfall of Spanish rule in the Philippines, nevertheless says:

"Judging by the reports current in Manila, one would imagine that if the Americans are looking to the insurgents for support they are leaning on a very rotten reed, for it is affirmed that there has been a split in the rebel camp, that they are under three separate and distinct leaders, two of whom are in favor of assisting the Spaniards to defeat the Americans. I was told that they prefer absolute independence to a foreign yoke. They are tired of being governed, and want to have a chance to govern themselves. It will therefore suit their book better to keep the Americans out, and then when they are disposed of turn round on the Españolas and expel them."

In the Spanish Parliament a member related the following:

Aguinaldo, the leader of the rebels in the Philippines, has made

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an agreement with the United States consul at Hongkong to the effect that the Philippine Islands shall be independent, tho under United States protectorate. The ports are to be free and open for immigration as well as trade, tho Chinese are to be excluded. The judiciary system is to be reformed, and the judges will at first be Europeans. Freedom of the press and freedom of religion are included in the program, and last, but not least, the abolition of the monkish orders, which have hitherto controlled everything.

The Amsterdam *Handelsblad* relates that a small vessel bearing the colors of the new republic is in Manila, but doubts that the Americans will in the end retire from the islands. The idea that constitutional objections would be offered by the American people is not accepted abroad. *The World*, Toronto, says:

"There seems to be little doubt that either the territorial system of government or that which prevails in the District of Columbia might be applied to any new territories that the United States may become possessed of as a result of this war; but it does not necessarily follow that these methods of government would prove as successful in far-distant colonies, inhabited by alien races. However, the Americans have had a good deal of experience in dealing with alien immigrants, as well as with the negroes of the South, and they may show themselves as capable of governing distant possessions as the British, whether they treat them as ordinary territories or as little kingdoms of the President."

While the ability of the United States to conquer the Philippines is scarcely doubted, and the right of the Americans to keep what they can take is not denied, the wisdom of such a course is somewhat questioned. In *The Review of Reviews*, London, W. T. Stead expresses the opinion that the Philippines have the Americans rather than the Americans the Philippines. In *The Contemporary Review* the climate and the inhabitants of the Philippines are described as 'murderous both,' by Mr. Claes Ericsson, and the *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, gives the following particulars:

"The climate is very dangerous to white men. Anemia attacks them all, and the swamp fever will often swoop down upon persons who have lived there fifteen years and more and who consider themselves safe, not to speak of the ravages of dysentery and gastric fevers. In 1830 a regiment of the full complement of 1,000 officers and men landed in Manila. During the following years, 500 men were sent to reinforce it. In 1838 it had to be newly created out of native troops, as not one of the white soldiers had survived. Out of 186 Spanish officers, 63 died between 1840 and 1845. The artillery, 240 strong in January, 1845, numbered the same eight years later; but it had been reinforced with 500 men in the mean time. Even in our times the death-rate is much higher than in Cuba. The monkish orders suffer equally much, and it is very characteristic that not a single descendant of the Spaniards who emigrated to the archipelago a hundred years ago is alive to-day. In the third generation the whites invariably die out."

With such unfavorable reports in the German papers, it will not occasion surprise that the idea of contesting for the possession of the Philippines with the United States has not even been mentioned in the German press. All such reports are of exclusively British origin, and this is well understood on the Continent. The *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, commenting upon the rumor that a German naval officer at Manila declared the Philippines would never be American if Emperor William could prevent it, remarks that such an officer would speedily be taught to mind his own business by his Government. The wishes of the Germans do not seem to go beyond the protection of their very considerable trade interests and possibly a coaling-station. The most ambitious German paper, *The Marine-Politische Correspondenz*, so far only suggests decisive action in case a Philippine republic is established. This paper says:

"The presence of four German ships and 3,000 men under Vice-Admiral Diederichs in the Philippines is very satisfactory. It proves that the Foreign Office is ready to take care of the German interests in that region, and the fact that the same officer who took possession of Kiao-chou is in command of the squadron guarantees energetic action at the right moment. We have the hope, or at least the wish, that the presence of these forces in the Philippines will not be without result. Germany has a greater right than other nations to claim a position for the defense of her interests in the Philippines, and it seems that the attitude of the natives will render it necessary to obtain such a position, especially as we have, besides Kiao-chou, no other port. The same reasons which warranted the acquisition of the Chinese port are sufficient here, for it seems very much as if a 'Philippine republic'' is about to be established, and we can not trust its 'government' any more than the Chinese empire. We hope, therefore, that the presence of a respectable German squadron will bring it about that Germany, as well as other nations, obtains appreciable results."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Why the Metric System Has Not Become Universal.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

In your issue of May 14 is an article entitled: "Government Adoption of the Metric System." Presuming that you wish your readers to see both sides of an important question, I submit the following (quoted from a former paper by me on the same subject):

"The English yard is commensurate with the French ell, and differs from the meter only enough to make the two incompatible. Had the English yard been accepted as the unit, the whole metric system would ere now have been in full use wherever English standards prevail; because, while this meter would have been divided into one hundred equal parts, it could also have retained the division into thirty-six inches, and the *inch* standard would have remained undisturbed. But to introduce the French meter and its divisions into our workshops would bring confusion among hundreds of standard tools, representing an inconvertible capital of millions of dollars; and this objection increases in weight with the daily increase in the number and variety of standard tools. Any decimal system which recommends itself to the Anglo-Saxon race will not ignore the standard inch. Is it too late to inaugurate such a system?"

WARREN HOLDEN.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

Apropos of Mr. Lincoln's Gettysburg address, I lived there and still live within ten miles of the Gettysburg battle-field, and stood directly in front of the platform where Mr. Lincoln delivered his address. I was a boy of nineteen and not capable of literary criticism, but I knew personally many of the people standing around me. Two or three of them, educated men, expressed disappointment at the address, but the effect on the most of them, the plain people, was profound. I don't remember that there was any cheering. Personally I would as soon have cheered at a funeral. I know that there were tears in many eyes, and the impression it made on me was that it was suitable to the occasion, and came from a heart full of love and pity, and weighed down with an awful sense of responsibility. One incident will illustrate this. One of my neighbors, a plain farmer and ardent Maryland Democrat, and a severe critic of Mr. Lincoln and his policy, stood just beside me. I turned to him after the address; there were tears in his eyes, and he said: "I will never say another word against Mr. Lincoln as long as I live. If ever a man had a big heart, he has one; and he has a heap of trouble."

C. BIRNIE.

TANEYTOWN, MD.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

I have read the extract published in this week's issue of THE DIGEST, relating to Mr. Lamon's account of Mr. Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg, and will ask you to print some personal recollections of my own. Like Colonel Lamon, who, by the way, I knew very well, I was on the platform when the speech was delivered, and almost within touching distance of Mr. Lincoln. The address of Mr. Edward Everett came first, and was not, as Colonel Lamon is reported as saying, received with tumultuous applause. On the contrary, it fell rather flat, and this could be easily accounted for. Mr. Everett was not accustomed to outdoor audiences, and the bustle in the crowd seemed to distract and more or less embarrass him, and finally, when a woman fainted and had to be carried out, the confusion attendant upon the incident appeared to put him out so much that he was not able afterward to recover his equilibrium. In the second place the address had been carefully prepared and memorized, every word of it, as I afterward demonstrated by a careful comparison of what was delivered orally with the published report that appeared in the newspapers on the next day. While it was reprinted without too much effort and with some of the effect of an address which had been thought out, but not actually composed and committed to memory, there was nevertheless some of the constraint that always manifests itself in efforts which S. S. Prentiss used to characterize as conned over memoriter beforehand. There is such a thing as being too ornate, and this was the fault of Mr. Everett's address. It was out of touch, so to speak, with the grave simplicity of the occasion. Again, Mr. Everett was completely overshadowed by the presence of the President. The people were more interested in the living presence of Mr. Lincoln than in any orator or speech. The fact is, that in this sense Mr. Lincoln overshadowed himself—the speaker was lost in the man—and for this reason, I think, it was that his remarks did not produce the impression that was expected from him at the time. Mr. Webster somewhere says that eloquence is in the man and the occasion as well as the speech. Now that the man and the occasion have passed away we are able to quote the speech on its own merits alone. I quite disagree, however, with those who say that the speech did not make a good impression at the time. There was no applause, it is true; but sometimes speeches make an impression too deep for applause, and that, I think, was the impression that Mr. Lincoln's speech made. It was delivered with great earnestness and solemnity of manner, and, as far as I could observe, its effect on those sitting on the platform was not disappointing in the least.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN S. L. FINDLAY.

BALTIMORE, June 20, 1898.

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

Trade reviews show a widespread business improvement for the first half of the year and good prospects for the coming season. *Dun's Review* says that, "In spite of war and expectations of war, failures during the second quarter have been smaller than in the same quarter of the past four years in trading, and in manufacturing smaller than in the same quarter of any year excepting 1894."

Exports at New York for the past month were 34 per cent. larger than last year, and imports 33 per cent. smaller, indicating a balance of $40,000,000 or more in our favor. Crops are promising to far exceed the home consumption. Iron and steel are still booming, and railroad earnings unusually heavy. Failures for the week were 229 in the United States against 206 last year, and 17 in Canada against 30 last year.

General Trade in the West and South.—"As for some time past the West and Northwest send relatively the best reports. Chicago reports that not one important staple line of trade shows a falling-off from last year. Dry-goods houses are already shipping goods sold for delivery in August. While steel-mills are not getting new orders very freely, business already booked keeps them running full. Government orders for canned tomatoes have cleaned the market. Omaha reports fall orders the heaviest in years, and that the small grain harvest in Nebraska will be the largest in the State's history. Minneapolis reports a continuance of the satisfactory trade noted for five weeks past, while Milwaukee, St. Paul, and nearly all other points North and West report crop prospects excellent. St. Louis is doing a satisfactory business chiefly on orders for fall delivery from the South and Southwest, which sections look for a heavy August trade. Business is above the average for this time of year at that city, as it is also at Kansas City. Tobacco is active at good prices at Louisville. A rather more cheerful tone is noticeable at the South, Memphis, New Orleans, Charleston, and Chattanooga all reporting trade improved, partly as a result of better crop prospects and partly also as a result of the concentration of troops at some points."—*Bradstreet's, July 9.*

The Iron Market.—"It is not enough to dismiss the iron industry with the bold statement that it is using up more iron, even at the slowest point of the year, than ever before. It is getting bigger domestic contracts for agricultural implements and car materials, and also for structural work, than in any previous year, but especially for plates, the demand for which quite overruns the the capacity of all the works, and not mainly on Government account. Nevertheless the demand has not pushed prices of material upward, for this is the waiting and fighting period, and the producers of pig and of billets have yet some problems to settle between themselves. Meanwhile no fall in prices appears, but a better demand for products with every expectation that within two weeks the producing capacity of the works will be much more fully employed than it has been for six months."—*Dun's Review, July 9.*

Bank Clearings.—"Bank clearings, swelled by semiannual interest payments, are larger by 5.6 per cent. than last week, tho holidays have restricted operations. The clearings are 14.8 per cent. larger than in this week a year ago, 24.7 per cent. larger than in 1896, 7.5 per cent. larger than in 1895, and 40 per cent. in excess of the low-water mark year, 1894. Compared with 1894 there is a gain shown of 17.8 per cent., with 1892 of 7.5 per cent., and with 1890 and 1891 of 25 and 32 per cent., respectively."—*Bradstreet's, July 9.*

Wheat, Corn, and Cotton.—"Criticism of crop estimates is the less needful because the best authorities all agree that supplies for the coming year promise greatly to exceed home requirements and a full export demand, tho for a month or two yet Europe may require much more than usual. This will help to sustain the market while the earlier receipts are coming forward, and prices will then be determined largely by the outlook for crops abroad, which is not as yet entirely encouraging. Wheat has reflected but little the improved prospect, advancing from 85 to 90 cents for spot, regardless of the usual stories of injury, the current commercial and the department reports being apparently distrusted by the trade. Despatches to *Dun's* show that Western prospects are much more encouraging than would be inferred from press despatches. Corn is rather seriously injured in some States, and yet on the whole it looks well.

"The cotton crop looks better. The manufacturing works at the North are quite well employed, much more than usual during the vacation season, and the demand for goods is somewhat improving. The South is increasing the manufacture rapidly, and not entirely in place of Northern mills. Most people are forgetting that cheap goods from Southern mills create some market for themselves in that section, and also create a large market abroad, which the mills of Northern States could not reach with equal success. There is no disheartenment in other textile manufactures, and business is good and growing in silks, bagging, hemp products, and linen."—*Dun's Review, July 9.*

Canadian Trade.—"Midsummer quiet is a feature of Canadian trade, and less activity is naturally noted than during the month of June. Toronto reports large imports of continental manufactures in the effort to anticipate the coming into effect of the new preference duty, which favors British goods. Talk of a retaliatory duty by Germany is already heard, and it is feared that the grain trade may suffer somewhat. Now that the usual outlet to the United States has been closed wool is duller than for many years. Considerable is hoped for from the coming trade conference between the United States and Canada. The crop outlook is excellent, except in some portions of Manitoba, where rain is needed, but the yield of the province as a whole will be much in excess of last year. Montreal reports that business is confined largely to sorting-up orders, while the collections remain satisfactory. Lumber is active on British account at St. John, N. B., but business with the United States is limited. Victoria reports business improved in the interior, but the outfitting trade is dull. Bank clearings at six Canadian cities aggregate $27,563,000, a gain of 17 per cent. over last week, but a decrease of 4.7 per cent. from last year."—*Bradstreet's, July 9.*

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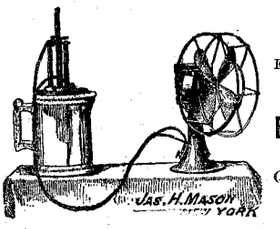

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PERSONALS.

SOON after Andy Burt was made colonel of the Twenty-first colored regiment he informed his men, then at Chickamauga, that they must play ball an hour every day in order to get hardened up. "And while we are playing," said he, "remember that I'm not Colonel Burt, but simply Andy Burt." During the first game the colonel lined out what was a sure home run. "Run, Andy, run, you tallow-faced, knock-kneed son of a gun," yelled a greasy black soldier at the coaching line. The colonel stopped at first base, got another player to take his place, put on his uniform, and announced: "I am Colonel Burt until further orders."

HAMILTON FISH, Jr., who was killed in the fight at Sevilla, was the son of Nicholas Fish, a nephew of Stuyvesant Fish, and a grandson of the late Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State under President Grant and at one time governor of this State. He was about twenty-five years old, and the greater part of his life had been spent in athletics and other out door pursuits. He was a graduate of Columbia College, and rowed in the crew that won for his college at Poughkeepsie three years ago against Pennsylvania and Cornell. After leaving college he led the life of a man about town for a few years until his love of adventure led him to the plains of the West, where for a time he pursued the life of a cowboy. He stood 6 feet 2 inches in his stocking feet, and was altogether a splendid specimen of young manhood. His fighting qualities and reckless daring frequently came to the surface throughout his career, resulting often in personal encounters under unfortunate circumstances. The call for men to fight for the country furnished his opportunity, and he eagerly applied for enlistment in Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

THOMAS W. KEENE, the popular actor who died the other day, was fifty-eight years old. Mr. Keene, whose right name was Thomas W. Eagleson, was born in New York City in 1840. At the age of sixteen he began his stage career in the New York Bowery. He first speaking part was *Lucius*, in "Julius Cæsar," which he acted in the Chinese Museum, New York. He gradually rose in his profession until, in 1865, he was leading man in Kate Fisher's company, playing in Newark. It was in that city that he supported Pauline Cushman. His next engagement was at New York, where he supported Lucille Western and the late Frank Chanfran. Thence he went to Cincinnati, supporting Ristori, and played in that city for a long while. In 1870 he made a successful professional tour of England. Returning to America, he supported Davenport, Booth, Barret, McCullough, Janauschek, and Owens, playing the leading man with each. His success nerved him to essay the rôle of a star, and since 1880 he had been playing in "Hamlet," "Richard III.," "Othello," "Richelieu," "The Merchant of Venice," and other Shakespearian and classical dramas.

THE father of modern sanitary engineering science, Sir Robert Rawlinson, who has just passed away, was 88 years of age. In his peaceful early career he invented the hollow brick ceiling and devised his new system of main sewering, which has been adopted in most parts of the world. His opportunity to apply his ideas to military operations came with the Crimean war, when he was sent as Engineering Sanitary Commissioner to the British army in the East. One of his first undertakings was to arrange for a supply of purer water and better ventilation in the hospitals on the Bosporus and in the Crimean camp. The returns from the four great hospitals on the Bosporus, containing upward of 4,000 sick British soldiers, showed March 17, 1855, an average rate of mortality equal to 8.61 per cent. per month of the sick, which mortality was reduced by June 30 of the same year to 1.01 per cent. per month. In the Crimea during the winter (1854-55) previous to the advent of the Sanitary Commission the losses in some regiments at the front had ranged for three months as high as 70 per cent., a mortality unexampled even in the worst of any former wars; by the end of this summer (1855) the entire British army in the Crimea was placed in a better state of health and a lower rate of mortality than it had ever experienced in barracks at home.

SENATOR MORRILL, of Vermont, the oldest man in public life in this country, has for some time ceased to participate in the active debates of the Senate. Says the Boston *Herald* editorially:

"It has been his habit of late years to prepare a speech on one public question in which he is interested during each Congress, and to deliver it in the Senate. It is generally not a very long one, but it always fully covers the ground of debate, and presents his view of the case with pungency of manner as well as with force of argument. He has discussed the tariff question and the currency question in separate Congresses in this way, and during the present week he has presented his views on the annexation of Hawaii. His speech on the latter question is longer than that on either of the others. It is highly effective in argument. There are vigor and insight here, which mark a mind keen and alert in detecting points and giving them forcible presentation, and in point of style there is unusual finish. Mr. Morrill is felicitous in the framing of his phrases, which sometimes have a humorous tone to the extent of genuine cleverness. For instance, he says in the opening of his speech, of Hawaii as a State of the Union: 'A square denial and interdiction, of this statehood to-day, though embroidered on the breast of a joint resolution, or branded on the rump of a treaty, will not bind any future Congress against admission.' Of the Monroe doctrine, he later declares that 'we now find it more difficult to practise ourselves than it has been to impose upon Europe.' Of the draw-

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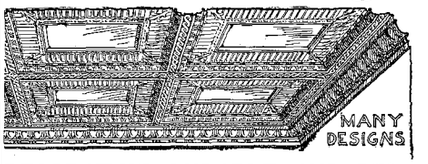

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backs found in Hawaii: 'The incomputable incumbrances are there to stay forever. Hawaii once annexed, a divorce would be impossible. Our only security is now solemnly to forbid the banns.' And this: 'It would require six months for our most learned committee to frame fit and proper laws to hold the Hawaiian infant, and yet we have not even a cradle now for this expected addition to our family.' And this: 'No country is likely to add much to the value of domestic or foreign trade where the native women go barefoot, eat fish raw, and strive to witch the world on horseback with each foot in the stirrup.' And this bit of wise observation: 'Boundless public debts and double-and-twisted taxes leave their people poor, with no hope that their grim and stubborn exactions will ever be less.'"

Current Events.

Monday, July 4.

Admiral Sampson reports to Washington that on Sunday **Cervera's ships were all destroyed** and the admiral himself captured. . . . Congress—Senate: Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, speaks in opposition to **Hawaiian annexation.**

A **revolution** breaks out in Montevideo, Uruguay.

Tuesday, July 5.

The Government orders a delay of the **bombardment of Santiago** while General Shafter and Admiral Sampson discuss a plan of cooperation. . . . Admiral **Camara's squadron** enters the Suez canal. . . . The **foreign consuls at Santiago** urge General Linares to surrender. . . . Congress—Senate: Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, speaks in favor of, and Mr. Lindsey, of Kentucky, against **Hawaiian annexation.**

The **revolutionists in Montevideo,** Uruguay, surrender to the government forces.

Wednesday, July 6.

The *Reina Mercedes*, the last ship of Cervera's fleet, is destroyed under the guns of Morro Castle. . . . The Spanish ship *Alfonso XII.* is also destroyed in an attempt to run a blockade at Havana. . . . **Chicago newspapers resume** publication after a suspension of four days. . . . President McKinley issues a proclamation requesting that on the following Sunday **special thanksgiving services** be held for the victory at Santiago. . . . The British steamer *Cromartyshire* reaches Halifax in a disabled condition and reports that on July 4 she collided with and sunk the **French liner** *La Bourgogne*, 550 lives being lost on the latter. . . . Congress—Senate: The **Hawaiian annexation resolution is passed** by a vote of 42 to 21.

Dr. Cornelius Herz, of Panama canal notoriety, dies at Bournemouth, England. . . . The fourteenth national conference of the **Young Men's Christian Associations** opens in Basle, Switzerland.

Thursday, July 7.

Lieutenant Hobson and his seven men are exchanged for a Spanish lieutenant and fourteen men. . . . Word is received from Admiral Dewey that the **American troops have been landed at Cavite,** and that Aguinaldo has proclaimed himself president of the revolutionary republic. . . . **President McKinley signs the Hawaiian annexation** resolution, and orders the cruiser *Philadelphia* to Honolulu to take possession. . . . It is estimated that **20,000 non-combatants** have fled from Santiago. . . . **General Miles** and staff leave Washington for Charleston, whence they will go to Santiago. . . . Secretary Long issues an order detaching **Commodore Watson** and his ships from Admiral Sampson's fleet. . . . Admiral **Cervera sends his report** to the Madrid Government announcing the **death of Admiral Villamil,** who commanded the torpedo boat squadron, and the suicide of Captain Lazaga of the cruiser *Maria Teresa*. . . . Congress—Senate: The bill is passed making Adjutant-General **Corbin a major-general.**

The American, **Howell, wins the diamond sculls** at the Henley regatta, England. . . . A Belgian lieutenant and thirty-one of his men are **killed by rebels in the Kongo.** . . . The French Minister of War in the Chamber of Deputies makes an exhaustive statement of the evidence of **guilt of Captain Dreyfus,** the chamber approving the statement by the vote of 572 to 2.

Friday, July 8.

General Shafter informs the Spanish commander at Santiago that he will **bombard at 4 o'clock on Saturday** unless the city is surrendered. . . . **Camara's squadron reenters the Suez canal** on the way back to Spain. . . . **A Spanish privateer** is reported off the coast of British Columbia, lying in wait for Klondike treasure ships. . . . It is reported that the Spanish Government has begun tentative **negotiations for peace** through the British ambassador at Madrid. . . . Congress—Senate: The President nominates Brigadier-Generals Hawkins, Lawton, Chaffee, and Bates **to be major-generals, Colonel Wood,** of the Rough Riders, to be brigadier-general, and **Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt** to be colonel; these nominations are at once confirmed. . . . **Congress adjourns.**

The British House of Lords passes the **deceased wife's sister's bill** by a vote of 129 to 46.

Saturday, July 9.

General Toral, the Spanish commander at **Santiago, offers to surrender** the city provided he may do so with the honors of war; this offer is rejected by General Shafter. . . . **Admiral Sampson reports** that in his opinion the *Vizcaya*, *Maria Teresa*, and *Cristobal Colon* can be saved. . . . Admiral **Camara's squadron** leaves the Suez canal on its way back to Spain. . . . The President appoints Senator Cullen of Illinois, Senator Morgan of Alabama, Representative Hitt of Illinois, Sanford Dole, president of Hawaii, and Judge W. F. Frear of Honolulu, to be **commissioners under the Hawaiian annexation resolution.** . . . Consul-General Bruwaert, of France, after an investigation, makes the statement defending the **crew of** *La Bourgogne*, and charging the steerage passengers with responsibility for the loss of life.

M. Zola and M. Perreux are sentenced in the libel suit brought against them by the handwriting experts. . . . The **rebellion in China** is spreading.

Sunday, July 10.

Admiral Cervera and 746 Spanish officers and men taken prisoners at Santiago arrive at Portsmouth, N. H. . . . The second fleet of transports with **2,500 troops for General Shafter** arrives. . . . **Thanksgiving services** for victories are held throughout the country.

Provincial **elections in British Columbia** indicate a slight government majority.

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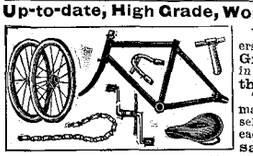

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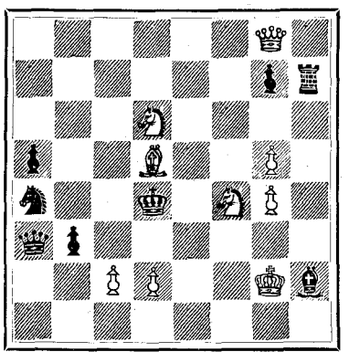
Problem 300.

BY M. EHRENSTEIN, BUDA PESTH.

Third Prize, *B. C. M.* Tourney.

Black—Eight Pieces.



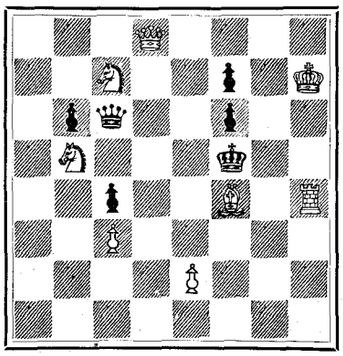
White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 301.

BY M. FEIGL.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 294.

Key-move, Q—Kt 5.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; W. W. F., Miami, Fla.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; C. W. C., Pittsburg; "Try Again," Fairfield Center, Ind.; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; F. G. Norman, San Francisco.

Comments: "A clever idea, well worked out"—M. W. H.; "The old trick again"—H. W. B.; "Rather involved, but readily solved"—I. W. B.; "A beautiful composition. The elegance of Mr. Pulitzer's problems is unrivaled—others may surpass him in difficulty"—F. H. J.; "A beautiful problem"—F. S. F.; "A symbolic and prolific harmony"—W. W. F.

No. 295.

1. Kt—Q 5	2. P—B 3 ch	3. B—B 4, mate
K x R	K x Kt	
	2. . . .	3. Q—B 6, mate
	K—B 4	
1.	2. Kt—Kt 5!	3. Kt x P, mate
B x Kt	K x R	
	2.	3. Kt—Q 4, mate
	B x R	
1.	2. Kt—K 7 ch	3. P—B 3! mate
B—K 6	K x R must	
1.	2. B—B 3	3. R—K 5, mate
B x P	Any	
1.	2. Q—B 6 ch	3. Kt—B 3! mate
R—K 7	K x R	
	2. Q—B 6 ch	3. B x R, mate
	K—Kt 5	
1.	2. R x P ch	3. Kt—B 7, mate
R—Q 7	K x P must	

Other variations depend on those given.

Solution received from M. W. H., H. W. Barry, W. W. F., F. H. Johnston, I. W. Bieber; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; Dr. R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.

Comments: A very fine problem; easy to miss even after the key is found"—M. W. H.; "Another beauty"—H. W. B.; "Natty and knotty"—I. W. B.; "One of the best you have published"—C. F. P. "A snarl of hard knots"—W. W. F.; "I came near giving it up, and now feel as if Mr. P. should have *two* first prizes"—F. H. J.

Some of our old solvers got caught by B—Q 3. They depended largely on (2) Kt (R 3)—Kt 5, but forget that Black could stop the Kt getting to Q 4 by his R or B. For instance:

1. B—Q 3 / B x R — 2. Kt (R 3)—Kt 5 / R—Q 7 and no mate next move.

Syl. C. Simpson, San Francisco, sends solution of 292 and 293. F. G. Norman, San Francisco, and M. M. Uliman, Birmingham, Ala., got 293.

Difficult Problems.

The absence of the names of very many of our solvers has been very noticeable lately. The war, the hot weather, and other disturbing conditions may in some instances account for this; but we *know* that the character of the problems has a great deal to do with the state of affairs. When we published problems that were not very difficult, then many found the solution and condemned the problems as "too easy"; "give us something harder," etc. Now, when we give more difficult compositions, there isn't a word heard along the whole line.

One of our solvers writes: "THE DIGEST'S 3-ers are too difficult under atmospheric conditions." Several correspondents, who have not been able to get 295, declare that it is unsound. It has been, and is, the purpose of this Department to select the best problems we can get. Best problems are not always difficult, but if this feature is lacking they have other characteristics of excellence. "Miron," in the New York *Clipper*, calls attention to the "startling low stand American problem-art has taken in the B. C. M's. recent tourney." He discovered that "there were 10 American entrants, with 20 problems—nearly one fifth of the whole." He tells us that 9 were disqualified, "8 received less than 40 per cent. of merit-marks, while only *one* received 50 per cent. and over. He says that the very low standard of American problems is "the fruit (better, punishment) of those editors who have so long and persistently insisted on feeding their readers out of Caïssa's nursing-bottle, through fear of weak heads and tender stomachs."

The American Chess-Magazine.

The July number, which begins Vol. II., is full of good things, to any one interested in Chess. Evidently, the publisher intends to make good his promise of greater excellence for this volume. Concerning the Vienna Tournament the full score of the first half is given in a tabulated form, and a number of games, annotated by well-known analysts. A full page is given to the portrait and short sketch of William Winter, the distinguished dramatic critic. He is one of the "Noted Americans who Play Chess." The most valuable part of this number is the large space given to games, all of them annotated. The actual play over the board, with analyses by experts, gives the student of Chess the best method to improve his play. Taking it all in all, *The American Chess-Magazine* has gone a good many steps forward, and promises to become, as it should be, one of the leading and authoritative Chess publications.

The Vienna Tournament.

PILLSBURY AND TARRASCH A TIE.

At the time of going to press we have received results of the 27d round. Some of the games were unfinished at the date of the report. The score follows:

	Won.	*Lost.*		*Won.*	*Lost.*
Alapin	15½	10½	Pillsbury	20½	5½
Baird	7	19	Schiffers	12	14
Blackburne	12	13	Schlechtor	14½	12½
Burn	16	11	Showalter	10	16
Caro	8½	18½	Steinitz	16½	8½
Halprin	10	16	Tarrasch	20½	5½
Janowski	16½	7½	Trenchard	4½	22½
Lipke	15	12	Tschigorin	17½	9½
Marco	13	14	Walbrodt	14	11
Maroczy	14½	12½			

PILLSBURY BEATS ENGLAND'S CHAMPION.

Falkbeer Gambit.

BLACKBURNE. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*	BLACKBURNE. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	22 R—B 5	K R—Q sq
2 P—K B 4	P—Q 4	23 P—Kt 5	P x P
3 Kt-K B 3(a)	P x K P	24 P—K 6 (g)	P x P
4 Kt x P	B—Q 3	25 Kt—R 5 ch	K—R sq
5 B—B 4 (b)	Kt—K R 3	26 R—B 6	Kt—B 7
6 P—Q 4	P x P *e.p.*	27 B—K 4	Kt—K 6 (h)
7 Q x P	B—K B 4	28 R x P	R x Kt P
8 Q—K 2	Castles	29 B—Q 3	R—Kt 7 ch
9 Castles	Kt—B 3	30 K—R sq	R—Q 7
10 B—K 3 (c)	B x Kt	31 R x Kt	R (Q 7) x B
11 P x B	Kt—Q 5	32 R—K 5	R—Q 7
12 Q—Q 2 (d)	Kt x P	33 R—K 7	R x P
13 B x Kt	P x B	34 R—K sq	P—B 4
14 R x B	Q x Q	35 P—R 4 (i)	P—B 5
15 Kt x Q	Kt x R	36 P x P	P—B 6
16 Kt—K 4	Q R—Q sq	37 P—Kt 6	P x P
17 Kt—B 6 ch	K—B sq	38 Kt—B 4	P—B 7
18 R—R 5	K—Kt 2	39 R-K Kt sq	R—Q 8
19 P-K Kt 4	R—Q 5	40 Kt—K 2	R x R ch
20 B—K 2	R—Q 7	41 Kt x R (k)	R—R 8
21 B—B 3	R—K R sq (f)	Resigns.	

Remarks.

(a) The counter gambit is met best by 3 P x P, P—K 5; 4 P—Q 3; and if 4.., K Kt—B 3; 5 P x P, Kt x P; 6 Q—Kt 2.

(b) Not favorable as the sequel shows. He should play at once P—Q 4, and if .., P x P, retake with the Bishop.

(c) White, being behind in development, has already a bad game. To exchange the threatening Queen's Knight would not mend matters, as after 10.., P x Kt, he has to guard against 11.., B—B 4 ch, followed by .., Kt—Kt 5, as well as against the loss of Q B P by 12.., R—K sq.

(d) If 12 B x Kt, Q x B ch; 13 K—R sq, B—Kt 5; 14 Q—Q 3, Q x K P. White, therefore, gives up the exchange for an attack, which, however, is but short-lived.

(e) Black defends himself with consummate skill. With the displacing of the Bishop, the backbone of the attack is broken, and the Rook reaches the seventh rank, having gained a whole move.

(f) In order to take the Kt P, should it advance.

(g) Cutting off the King from escaping via B sq.

(h) With the advent of this knight, the battle is decided. White evidently has no time for R—B 7 because of .., R—Q 8 ch and R—B 8 ch.

(i) Most players would resign. Blackburne, however, sees a spark of hope.

(k) The secret plan is now revealed. If 41.., P Queens, White is stalemated. Mr. Blackburne has become very unsophisticated to spring such traps in a tournament game, or did he imagine himself playing skittles at the Divan, one shilling apiece?

WALBRODT WINS FROM BURN.

Kieseritzky Gambit.

WALBRODT. *White.*	BURN. *Black.*	WALBRODT. *White.*	BURN. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	16 B—Q 6	Q—Q sq
2 P-K B 4(a)	P x P	17 P x P	R—K sq
3 Kt-K B 3	P—K Kt 4	18 P—Q 5	B—Q 2
4 P—K R 4	P—Kt 5	19 Kt—B 3	Kt—R 3
5 Kt—K 5	B—Kt 2	20 Castles (K R)	K R—Q B sq
6 P—Q 4	Kt—K B 3	21 R—B 2	P—B 3
7 Kt x Kt P	Kt x P	22 Q R—K B sq	K R—K R sq
8 B x P	Q—K 2	23 P—R 5	Kt—B 4
9 Q—R 2	P—Q 3	24 P—R 6	B x P
10 Kt—K 3	B—K 3	25 R x P	B—Kt 2
11 P—B 2	Castles	26 R—B 7	B—Q 5
12 Q—B 3 !	P—Q 4	27 R x P ch	Resigns (b)
13 B—Q 3	P—Q B 4		
14 B x Kt	P x B		
15 Q—Kt 3	P x P		

Comment by Miron in the New York Clipper.

(a) Bravo! Walbrodt. Here is a man after our own heart. Amusing, isn't it? to compare the condemnation so many writers are fond of hurling at the gambits with the number of victories they win.

(b) It will amuse our readers to work out the mate in this position; and it would be instructive to know where and how the powerful English master would vary his play if he had it to do over again.

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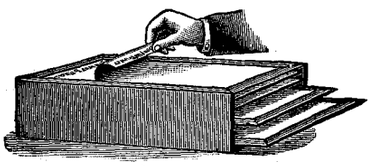

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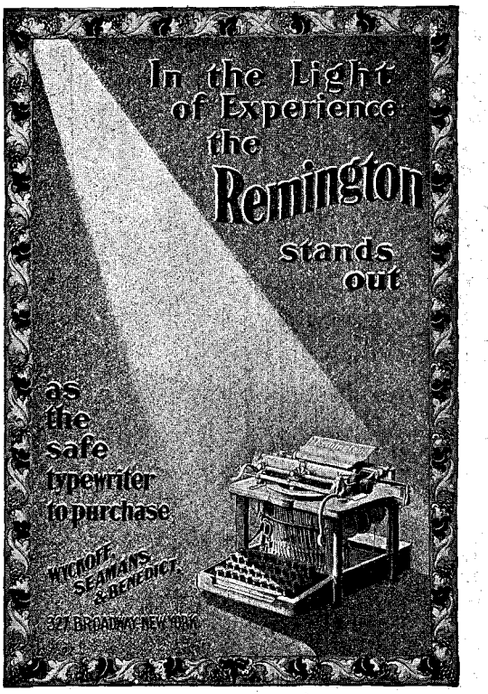
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